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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Tuesday.—Headquarters' reports during the week-end mentioned the repulse of a French attack northwest of Souchez, and of four more French attempts to recover positions lost near Les Eparges in Woëvre.

On Hilgenfirst in the Vosges the fortifications captured July 1 were recovered by the French the following day.

In Argonne, the Germans captured, during July 1 and 2, 2255 prisoners, including 37 officers, 25 machine-guns, 72 trench mortars and a revolving gun.

On both sides of Croix des Cargés, on the west border of Bois le Pretre, the Germans, Sunday, stormed a hostile position on a 1600-yard front to a depth of 400 yards, the French, despite obstinate resistance evacuating trench after trench and losing heavily. Some 1000 uninjured prisoners were captured, including the staff of the battalion, while two field guns, four machine-guns and three light and four heavy mine-throwing howitzers were taken.

The German attack on the French blockhouse position near Haut de Rupt, south of Norroy on the Moselle, succeeded. The position was later evacuated by the Germans according to their plan.

In aerial fighting the German airmen have again proved their superiority, two French aeroplanes being forced to descend northwest of Manonville July 1 and 2, while Saturday and Sunday a German battle airman repulsed three adversaries.

The English attack Sunday north of Ypres on the Pilcom road was repulsed with heavy losses.

Saturday German airmen dropped bombs on Landguard Fort, on Harwich and on an English flotilla of destroyers. They also attacked the fortified railway works of Nancy and Dombasle, and the barrier fort of Remiremont.

A German battle aeroplane forced a French aviator near Schlucht to land.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday.—An admiralty statement referring to the German official communiqué of July 4, stating that a German aircraft had dropped bombs on Landguard fort at Harwich, announces that a German aeroplane and seaplane appeared Saturday forenoon off Harwich, flying very high. British aircraft immediately pursued and drove them off, the hostile aircraft subsequently dropping bombs into the sea and escaping, still flying at a great height.

Sir Ian Hamilton further reports that during the night of June 29 the Turks suffered a severe defeat. They advanced from due west of Krithia, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Twice the British troops were driven back short distances by heavy bomb attacks, but regained their trenches by a bayonet attack in the early morning. At 5:30 a. m. 2000 Turks were scattered by machine gun fire. The warship Scorpion afforded valuable assistance. The Turkish casualties are estimated at about 20,000.

On the morning of June 30 an attack by the Gurkhas, using Kukris for the first time, was made. A subsequent Turkish attack with half a battalion was repulsed, the forces being almost completely shot down.

The prisoners state fresh battalions were employed in the main attack carried out by the personal order of Enver Pasha. Enver Pasha, the prisoners state, overrode a stringent order previously issued that no further attacks should be made, since if the Turks remained on the defensive the British would attack and lose heavily. Enver, however, ordered the Australians to be driven into the sea.

On July 2, after heavily bombarding the advanced positions with high explosives and shrapnel, the hostile infantry advanced but were repulsed by the accurate shooting of Scorpion and rifle and machine gun fire. A second attack in the evening was likewise repulsed, tenth battery, Royal Field Artillery, doing effective work.

It is evident, the report adds, the Turkish losses have been very heavy. Since June 29 516 rifles, 51 bayonets, 200 sets of equipment, 126,400 rounds of ammunition and 100 bombs have been captured. The report closes quoting an extract from divisional orders found on the Turks warning commanders who surrender trenches as long as one man is left that they will be shot.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Tuesday.—The latest official communiqué reports the termination of the fight in Argonne Friday night, the French maintaining their positions and inflicting heavy losses.

The Germans became active on La Hay front, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, Saturday night when the Germans were prevented from debouching north of Regneville by French fire, while before Fey, east of Regneville, the Germans were forced back after reaching the French wire entanglements. Sunday afternoon and evening the Germans took the offensive on a three-mile front from Fey-en-Hay to the Moselle.

East of Fay-en-Hay in the western part of Bois le Pretre on a total front of five epochs of a mile, the Germans succeeded after an extremely violent bombardment in regaining a footing in their old lines. Despite the energy of their attack they could not get further.

Further east, from La Croix des Cargés

to Rupt Height on the Moselle, the German attack failed with very heavy losses.

Following the attack on the French positions north of Arras in the sunken road from Angres to Ablain, north of the Aix-Noullette-Souchez road, made Saturday night in close formation, but repulsed with heavy losses, the Germans Sunday attempted two further attacks. One was aimed at the French positions before Souchez. The Germans left the trenches several times, using grenades and petards, but fell back, losing heavily. The other attack in the "Labyrinth" was immediately stopped by French fire.

The communiqué also report artillery actions, local mining operations and activity of French aircraft.

The marine ministry announces that the French liner Carthage was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off Cape Helles at the Dardanelles entrance Sunday. Sixty-six men were rescued and six are missing.

The marine ministry announces that two German submarines were bombed by a French torpedo craft in the channel Sunday, the submarine being struck by several shells before disappearing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Tuesday.—The naval staff report that a Russian submarine torpedoed and blew up on Friday a German battleship of the Deutschland class leading the German line.

A Russian destroyer then rammed a German submarine attempting to approach the Russian warships. The submarine did not reappear on the surface, while the destroyer suffered quite insignificant damage.

In the Black sea a submarine destroyed three steamers, a large sailing vessel and several schooners and lighters. Russian torpedo boats also successfully bombarded Zungulak on the Asia Minor coast, some 150 miles from the Bosphorus.

The general staff report that in the Jebelbno region on Saturday the Germans unsuccessfully exploded two mine chambers, opening a violent fire on the scene of the explosion. Next day Russian sappers blew up a German mine gallery.

Towards Lublin the Austro-Germans after stubborn fighting Sunday, advanced on the front between Krasnik and the river Wieprz. All the German attacks between the Wieprz and the western Bug, also on the Bug between Kryloff village and Sokal Saturday and Sunday morning were repulsed. Elsewhere in Galicia there was no change.

Unsuccessful partial attacks in Poland on the Niemen and on the Bobr Thursday night and Friday are reported. For a short distance in the Kalwaria region the Germans carried the Russian first line trenches.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PRETORIA, Tuesday.—An official announcement states that General Botha has occupied Otavi, Brigadier General Manie Botha having occupied Otavifontein where is a most important water supply. Otavi is 200 miles by rail from Swakopmund.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Tuesday.—Official reports mention the continued bombardment of the fortifications of Malborghetto and Predil Pass, loud explosions being heard. The Italian offensive on the Carso plateau is developing successfully, 400 prisoners being taken in Sunday's actions and 500 Saturday.

On Sunday night, Italian dirigibles effectively bombarded the Austrian encampments in the environs of Dobredo and Dornberg Prracina railway junction and damaged the line and station of Prracina. Despite cannonading by anti-aircraft guns, the airships returned successfully.

The admiralty report that an Austrian seaplane appeared Saturday over Alberoni, at the southern end of the lagoon of Venice. Being subjected to artillery fire from the anti-aircraft guns and chased by French and Italian aeroplanes, it made off eastwards, dropping bombs harmlessly into the sea.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Tuesday.—In Eastern Galicia, after two weeks' battles, an official communiqué states that General von Lipinszky's army reached the Zelota Lipa, clearing the western bank of Russians. In the Kamionka and Krasnik regions fighting with the Russian rear guards continues. The Russians have evacuated the western bank of the Bug near Krylow, north of the Galician frontier, and have burned Krylow village. The Austro-Germans have driven the Russians from the north of the Por brook and advanced some four miles to Plonka.

The western army under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, after several days' battle, has broken through the Russian front on both sides of Krasnik and driven the Russians with heavy losses northwards.

In these battles the Austro-Germans captured 29 officers, 8000 men, six gun caissons and six machine guns.

Official communiqués report the defeat of two Italian divisions in an attack in the Dobredo plateau sector, northeast of the Montefalcone sector, on the Lower Isanzo from Palazzo to Mount Cosich. The fighting continued Sunday, two Italian divisions being repulsed south of Palazzo. The Italian attacks against the Teorizia bridgehead, southwest of Monte Sabatino, were repulsed with heavy losses. Near Weissbach, west of Tolmino, and in the Monte Nero region an Italian attack failed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday.—Lord Haldane spoke yesterday at the National Liberal Club on the duty of the nation in the crisis.

"I am," he said, "as keen as ever in a private capacity to do everything within my power to serve the state."

The nation needed arousing. It was important that people should be stirred up, but equally important they should not be cast down. Were the Allies the only people unprepared for what would happen in this war? Was Germany herself prepared?

Did anybody suppose she realized that Italy would fight against her? That the United States' judgment would be overwhelmingly adverse to her proceedings? That her commerce and cruisers would be swept from the sea by the British navy? That the Muhammadan countries excepting Turkey would not rise, but would be splendidly loyal?

That the Dutch, led by Botha, would be directed against Germany in South-west Africa and that Japan would turn her out of eastern Asia? Referring to the committee of Imperial Defense, it had, he said, been recently criticized by people who he thought knew not what it had done.

Speaking from intimate knowledge of its work under two prime ministers, he said in that committee they might have thought wrong or right, but they certainly thought hard. To concentrate on home defense was wrong.

The choice was between the developing and perfecting of a comparatively small professional army with expansion behind in the shape of a territorial army or alternatively beginning the construction of a large army for continental purposes which would have to be raised by compulsion and the training of which would have taken not less than two years. It would have taken generations to build up the continental army and the country would have been in great peril during the process.

The old regular army would have disappeared and before the second army was in a proper state of preparation the enemy would have attacked. At that time the French and Russian armies were not organized as today, and Britain would have been at the mercy of the German army.

In Germany there were three parties, those taking no part in politics, the party which had been maturing war for years and preparing a tremendous machine, also a great middle party including many diplomats and business men not wanting war, or at any rate not wanting it then, but wanting Germany to be readier and stronger before fighting.

Having referred to the widespread superstition that Germany thought Britain had entered into a conspiracy with France and Russia to unite to crush Germany, Lord Haldane said, "Now perhaps you will see that I thought it my duty to do all I could to make friendly speeches."

"I knew," he said, "something of Germany. I knew the perils of the situation and where the powder magazine was and I was most anxious that that most unjust and untrue suspicion should be got out of the minds of the party in Germany which held the scales. It was not to be."

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LORD HALDANE MAKES ADDRESS ON THE CRISIS

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(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by International News Service, New York)

Col. Theodore Roosevelt

trouble about Belgium. I realized we were fighting for our lives. I did not have the smallest doubt about the imperative necessity of our taking part in this war."

Referring to the organization of the navy and army he said he was certain that with no other system could the country have been in a better position. In 1912 they had ascertained new features. Action was taken, the navy was increased and if the country might have been better prepared in other ways, it was not so regarding the navy and army.

Referring to General Von Donop, Lord Haldane said, "We have not so many first class men that we can afford to throw them away, and we must not blame the right man because we have used him for the wrong thing." He had regarded Von Donop as a general unrivaled in technical knowledge. He did not doubt that if General Von Donop had to go he should be irreplaceable.

In October the government assembled the committee whose attention was drawn to the necessity to increase the munitions supply. General Von Donop was consulted and orders were placed with manufacturers which if they had been carried out would have placed Great Britain in a position of tremendous advantage. Owing to labor difficulties a delay occurred.

"I tell you this," he said, "in justice to a very distinguished officer, a man who has immense ability and whose loss I should regard as very serious, and because I think it right the public should be allowed to know that I did not allow myself to be drawn away by a craving to look for scapegoats."

Lord Haldane concluded by warning the country against easy-going habits and urging the necessity for alertness in every direction.

SERBO-MONTENEGRIN VIEW AS TO ALBANIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday.—The European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has good reason to state regarding the reported occupation of Durazzo by two regiments of Serbian troops that Serbia and Montenegro are acting together and that the occupation of Durazzo by Serbia and Scutari by Montenegro is the outcome of agreements between the two powers.

The attitude taken up by Serbia is that the international agreement in regard to Albania has been rendered void by the Italian occupation of Valona, that Albania as an independent state has ceased to exist, and that Serbia cannot be behindhand in asserting her undoubted rights.

The cities of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore and Los Angeles, originally under the leadership of Cleveland, have organized citizens' receptions of new voters' days as final steps in the naturalization of foreign-born aliens. It has been found that peculiar significance can be given these citizenship receptions, which are primarily designed to give dignity to the ceremony of admission on leave.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday.—H. O. Beirne, councillor of the British embassy at Petrograd, will act as chargé d'affaires at Sofia during Sir Henry Bax-Ironside's absence on leave.

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POSTMASTERS' SALARIES ARE READJUSTED

Department at Washington Announces the Annual Scale Showing Increases in 2225

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The postmaster-general today announced the annual readjustment of postmasters' salaries, based on office receipts. Taking the country as a whole, the list shows that there have been increases in postmasters' salaries in 2225 offices, and decreases in 1238. In the list of decreases are seven presidential offices, which have been reduced to the fourth class.

Following are the changes in detail for New England. Maine—Increases: Alfred \$1100 to \$1200, Ashland \$1200 to \$1300, Bethel \$1700 to \$1800, Biddeford \$2600 to \$2700, Blue Hill \$1200 to \$1300, Bridgton \$1800 to \$1900, Clinton \$1100 to \$1200, Corinna \$1300 to \$1400, Dixfield \$1300 to \$1400, East Millinocket \$1100 to \$1200, Farmington \$2200 to \$2300, Ft. Kent \$1400 to \$1500, Foxcroft \$2000 to \$2100, Fryeburg \$1400 to \$1500, Gorham \$1600 to \$1700, Houlton \$2600 to \$2700, Kittery Point \$1100 to \$1200, Livermore Falls \$1800 to \$1900, Mars Hill \$1200 to \$1300, Millbridge \$1200 to \$1300, Millinocket \$1900 to \$2000, Monson \$1200 to \$1300, North Anson \$1300 to \$1400, Old Town \$2400 to \$2500, Portland \$3800 to \$3900, Sanford \$2300 to \$2400, Skowhegan \$2400 to \$2500, South Brewer \$1400 to \$1500, South Paris \$1800 to \$1900, Springvale \$1800 to \$1900, Thomaston \$1600 to \$1700, Van Buren \$1500 to \$1600, Westbrook \$2400 to \$2500, Winterville \$1300

(Continued on page ten, column six)

NEGOTIATIONS IN LUSITANIA CASE STILL PROGRESS

United States Receives Confidential Note From Germany Concerning Submarine Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Lansing has received from Ambassador Gerard a communication setting forth the German government's views regarding the negotiations over submarine warfare. The communication, however, is regarded here as confidential and will not be made public or discussed by officials of this government unless it is first done in Berlin.

The message came through in very bad shape, it was learned, and was so mutilated that only parts of its contents are clear to this government.

No reply has been made, and it is possible that no reply will be made. In fact, it is not certain whether a reply is asked. The assumption is, though this is not official, that Germany is conveying to the United States government her views in general that will be expressed in detail in the forthcoming formal German reply to the last American note in the Lusitania case, with the purpose of finding out whether this reply will be satisfactory to the United States.

It was definitely said at the state department that there have been no "preliminary negotiations" or "exchanges of views" between the two governments as has been reported in the press.

The communication from Ambassador Gerard, it is known, contains nothing really new. In fact, it strengthens the reports from Berlin that for the past two weeks have been discounting the German note. There is everything to indicate Germany's intention to satisfy the United States by agreeing not to attack passenger ships, but at the same time qualifying the agreement in some way so as to hinder export traffic in munitions of war for the Allies.

No hint is given as to when the German note may be expected here. Contrary to reports, it is learned that this government has not made new representations to Great Britain regarding the misuse of the American flag by belittled vessels. In all probability this matter will be taken up when the United States reopens discussion of the blockade question with the Allies.

EXCHANGE PRISONERS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday.—The foreign office confirms the statement that the Netherlands Red Cross waited at Roosendaal all Friday last for 150 British wounded prisoners who should have arrived Monday for exchange with German prisoners. Only 50 British wounded arrived Monday, although the German official figures gave 200 as the number being forwarded. Inquiries are being made through the United States embassy.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday.—An official announcement states that Admiral Lord Fisher has been appointed chairman of the inventions board now being established to assist the admiralty in coordinating and encouraging technical effort to meet the requirements of the naval service.

SERVICE BOARD OPENS CAPE COD FARES HEARING

Inquiry Is Begun Into Rates and Service of the New Haven Railroad as Directed by Resolve of Last Legislature

Representatives of hundreds of citizens on Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket who want lower fares and better service on the New Haven railroad appeared before the public service commission today at a public hearing given at the commission's rooms at 1 Beacon street.

The commission had before it an order of the Massachusetts House of Representatives directing it to inquire into the rates and service of the New Haven between Boston and Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket and also a petition headed by the name of Herbert M. Chase of Martha's Vineyard for a readjustment of the fare between that island and Boston.

Mr. Chase said he spoke as president of the Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Hotel Men's Association. All the members of this association, said Mr. Chase, believe that the new fares were disproportionate and unreasonable and that their section of the state was being discriminated against. Within 12 months the round trip fare between Martha's Vineyard and Boston had been increased from \$2.00 to \$3.70.

Up to last summer this island has been able to obtain a special excursion ticket lower than the regular ticket price both ways. At the present time the New Haven does not give any excursion tickets, with the result that travelers to and from Martha's Vineyard have to pay twice the regular one-fare price.

E. L. Wilson of the passenger rate division of the New Haven railroad said that the change had been made in accordance with a general revision of rates of fare over the entire New Haven system, by which the special excursion tickets covering the whole summer period had been discontinued.

Asked by Chairman Macleod of the commission if there were any exceptions to this rule, Mr. Wilson replied that there were in the case of fares between New York city and certain points in

(Continued on page five, column six)

U. S. STILL WAITS INFORMATION ON S. S. ARMENIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The state department is still waiting for information in the Armenian case. The long cablegram received Saturday from the American consul at Bristol, Eng., was so confused in transmission that the department asked to have it repeated.

The repetition had not yet arrived this morning. It has not yet been definitely established but every indication is that the ship tried to escape when attacked by the submarine, thus giving justification for the submarine's act in sinking her. These indications have gone far to relieve official anxiety here.

The department has no information about the sinking of the British ship Anglo-Californian with 40 odd Americans and Canadians aboard.

RUSSIAN SHELLS AND SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Tuesday.—An official note states that the Swedish minister at Petrograd protested against the Russian violation of neutrality involved in the fact that shells from the Russian ships pursuing a German warship flew over the Swedish islet of Oostergarn and fell into the water 100 yards from shore. At the same time the minister explained the Swedish government's action regarding the disarming of a German warship which ran ashore on Gotland island and internment of crew in Sweden.

The Russian government expressed sincere regret to the Swedish government for the dropping of shells in territorial waters, explaining that the incident was due to a dense fog at the scene of battle hindering accurate firing. The note gives a detailed account of the fighting, stating that the torpedo boats assisting the German light cruiser Albatross, emitted clouds of smoke by means of special appliances, thus hiding the ship serving as a target for the Russian fire.

TOTAL VOLUNTEERS FOR WAR MUNITIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Lloyd George stated the total war munitions volunteered up to July 4 was 87,650.

Referring to the registration bill Mr. Asquith stated that the measure was in no sense a prelude to conscription or forced labor. After the debate, during which Sir Thomas Whitaker moved the rejection of the measure, which was lost by 223 votes, the second reading was agreed to.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

MACEDONIA AND HER RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

In Fourth Article on Bulgarian Intervention This Country's Diplomatic Connections With Serbia Are Brought to Light

(By a special correspondent)

ATHENS, Greece.—It might be advanced with reason that the failure of Bulgaria to act in accordance with the terms of the military convention with Serbia, was, in itself, good and sufficient cause for the revision which Serbia subsequently demanded. But while Bulgaria had fallen short of her obligations, Serbia rendered assistance for which no provision had previously been made. Appreciating the difficulty experienced by her ally in the taking of Adrianople, she agreed to despatch an army of 50,000 men and a number of siege guns against the Thracian fortress. No attempt was made to bargain for this necessary assistance, but the Serbian government advised the Bulgars that compensation would be expected. The ingratitude of the Bulgars for this aid provides one of the most sordid chapters in the story of the Balkan wars, and caused the Serbs to awaken to the realities of the situation. Shortly afterwards (December, 1912) Bulgaria refused to sign peace with Turkey solely in her own interest, and the Serbs found themselves obliged to maintain an army of 400,000 men in the field for months, in order to secure the ambitious schemes of Tsar Ferdinand, then, as always, a victim of ambition.

It must be obvious, even to the declared partisan, that the situation which had evolved called for a fairer division of the spoils. A wholly inadequate idea still prevails concerning the services which Serbia had rendered to the Allies, and it is therefore necessary to repeat that the battle of Kumanovo was the most important individual combat of the campaign. The Turks felt themselves unable to do more than hold their own in Thrace, and they planned to smash the Serbs on the plains of Macedonia and then advance on Sofia from the west. Had this scheme matured, the Bulgars would have been withdrawn to the defense of their capital and the whole course of the campaign might have undergone a complete and tragic transformation. But the Bulgars were in no mood to recognize any other factor in the success save that of their own armed force. Elated with victory they rode roughshod over the facts and arguments with which they were confronted. Shylock-like they demanded the full pound of flesh from the Serbian Antonio.

Every difference which may arise in relation to the interpretation, or the carrying into effect of any article of the treaty, the present secret annex and the military convention, shall be referred to the final decision of Russia, from the moment when one of the parties declares that it considers it to be impossible to come to an agreement by means of direct negotiations. Thus reads article 4 of the secret annex. A conference was duly proposed and accepted by M. Gueshoff, not in his case in order that an agreement might be reached, but that an indefinite situation should be maintained until General Savoff should be in "a position to undertake energetic action at certain points." Arbitration by Russia was next proposed, and again accepted by Bulgaria, but at the moment when Dr. Daneff was reported to have already left Sofia for St. Petersburg, the Bulgarian army treacherously attacked its quondam allies and ushered in the disastrous war of 1913.

This Bulgaria, confident that Serbs and Greeks would fly in terror before her battalions, put the question of Central Macedonia to the sword, and lost. With the first shot from her cannon she destroyed the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912. To talk of the "injustice" of the treaty of Bucharest is sheer absurdity. It is the "injustice" which all combatants have to accept at the hands of their victors.

The plain truth of the matter is that the indisputable right of Bulgaria to Central Macedonia cannot be substantiated. There is not an argument available in her cause which cannot be countered with overpowering effect from the Serbian side. Therefore Britain, France and Russia are being invited to ignore their Serbian allies, together with recent history, in order to secure, so it is alleged, Bulgarian intervention on their side, and settle a well-established peace upon the Balkan peninsula. Both objectives are, in themselves, admirable enough, but the measures which it is proposed to adopt to achieve them will secure their annihilation.

The tremendous services which Serbia has rendered to the allied cause should not blind one to the fact that she is fighting her own battles. She is struggling for territorial expansion, not for national disintegration, to add new lands to her realm, not to lose those she has won by enormous sacrifice in other wars. For the Serbs, Central Macedonia represents more than the country of her sons and the reclamation of part of her ancient empire. The common frontier with Greece and the possession of the Vardar valley, with its railway, are of immense strategic importance to her. It should not be assumed that the possession of a port or ports on the Adriatic will remove the necessity for railway facilities to Salonika, for southern Serbia will naturally continue to seek an Aegean outlet

for its products. Or again, Italy, at Taranto and Valtorta has it within her power to close the Adriatic at any moment—an action which would render Serbia as dependent upon the Vardar valley as she is today. It is, perhaps, only when one realizes that the Uskub-Salonika railway is the thread upon which the very existence of Serbia has hung since August last, that one is able to appreciate how impossible it is for her willingly to allow any power—and least of all Bulgaria—to step in between her and the port owned by her ally.

No useful purpose is served by implying that the satisfying of the existing Bulgarian ambition would remove these dangers. The close relationship which has for years existed between the foreign offices of Vienna and Sofia, the bitter experience of 1913, the demonstrably hostile attitude of the Bulgarian press and people during the war, the irregular raids on the railway which have ceased only with a stern warning from the allied powers, and the ambition of King Ferdinand's nation to establish a military hegemony in the Balkans, have convinced the Serbs that any concessions west of the Vardar river will not encourage their quarrelsome neighbors to allow their desire for expansion unbridled license in the near future. One could wish that British sympathizers with the Bulgarian cause had taken their cue from the highly correct attitude of the British government. But instead of so doing, they have encouraged their friends in their ambitions and held out hopes that what is little less than a policy of blackmail will be attended with success. Thus, although uncertain as to whether even the cessation of Central Macedonia would capture such an elusive diplomacy as that of Bulgaria, they have unwittingly fanned the flame of hostile neutrality.

The movement which indicates that a settlement favorable to Bulgaria should be forced upon Serbia cannot be too strongly condemned, particularly in view of the sacrifices which Serbia will be called upon to make in Dalmatia as the price of Italian intervention. It would be unacceptable to any section of the Serbian people. It would destroy the fine spirit which pervades the army and rob the Allies of the signal services which King Peter's soldiers are destined to render in the future. One is indeed, prone to wonder how such a decision as is contemplated could be put into effect. Bulgarian armies could not materialize the scheme, for the Serbs would assuredly risk all and hurry south to repel the invaders. By all the laws of civilization these Macedonian lands belong to the Serb.

The policy of bribing Bulgaria at the expense of Serbia will not lead, as some appear to think, to the establishment of Balkan peace on a firm basis. Impose this distasteful solution on Greece and Serbia, and they will most assuredly unite once more to drive out their hereditary foe. Maintain the status quo, and Greece and Serbia will not trouble Balkan peace. Left to themselves when European intervention would have stayed the hand of war, they have fought out their own salvation, and they know that the peace of the peninsula can only be assured so long as Bulgaria remains insufficiently strong to attack them with any hope of success.

Bulgaria is admittedly following a policy of opportunism with a leaning toward the Austrian side of things. If and when she wishes to join in the fight for freedom she will find ample compensation to the east. The Enos-Midia line must, in common fairness, be restituted to her, and it would seem that the general interests of the Allies would be served by allowing her to descend to the sea of Marmora and giving her the port of Rodosto. Serbia could and doubtless would cede Jastib and Kotschana, but no good purpose can be served by the submission of propositions entailing a crossing of the Vardar river. Finally, it is waste of time to discuss the renewal of the Balkan "bloc." Bulgaria shattered the cornerstone of that rickety edifice in 1913.

MANIFESTO ISSUED ON LIQUOR TRAFFIC

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Scottish Temperance Association have issued a manifesto to the people of Scotland, urging reconsideration of the position and responsibilities of the nation in reference to the liquor traffic. The manifesto states that the recent legislation does not meet the deplorable situation revealed by the government White Paper, and practically ignores the strong representations and demands made by employers of labor engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war and engaged in work for the admiralty. The executive of the association reaffirms their former declaration that nothing short of the entire prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquor will save the nation from the paralyzing effects of excessive drinking. The executive recognizes the formation of a coalition government for the period of the war as affording the country a fresh opportunity for renewing the demand for the entire suppression of the sale of alcoholic liquor, in the interests of national security and efficiency. The manifesto adds that the drink traffic stands convicted today before the nation as most selfish and unpatriotic, claiming compensation while other trades which have always filled a useful and necessary place in the body politic are left to face unaided the situation created by the war. The executive calls upon public representative bodies, church congregations, temperance associations and all good citizens to renew the demand for the reconstituted government for the immediate suppression of the sale of strong drink.



(Photo specially taken for The Christian Science Monitor)

Market scene in Esbjerg

DIRECT SCANDINAVIAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England.—A Danish correspondent of the Yorkshire Post contributes to a recent issue of that journal a useful article on the question of Scandinavian trade with Russia. The writer declares that an important result from the war may be looked for, if the great attempt now being made in Danish commercial and industrial circles to promote direct trade with Russia is successful. The desire is to find a profitable market in that country for the rapidly growing industrial exports of Denmark.

While the Danish farmers, the writer continues, would find their market in Great Britain, Danish manufacturers would be able to do the same with regard to their great eastern neighbor. Copenhagen might also become a central depot for all the goods from overseas or from western Europe, destined for the Baltic countries, hitherto forwarded via Hamburg. In effect this would be a return to the ancient trade routes between western Europe and Russia via Denmark before the days of the Hanseatic League, and before Hamburg established her trade monopoly in northern Europe. Schleswig, at present an insignificant town at the end of the long and narrow Sliiford, was the great commercial center of the Baltic, from the time of Charlemagne to about the year 1200.

Russian ships, laden with furs and hides, used to come to this mart, and receive the produce of England and Flanders, brought across the North sea to Ribe, the then Danish outlet to the west, as Esbjerg is at the present moment. Several Danish trade settlements were found in those early days on the southern shores of the Baltic, Eastern Holstein, Mecklenburg and Pomerania being peopled by Slav tribes, and the great Swedish trade depot for the overland route to Kieff and the Black sea was to be found at Novgorod Veliki, on Lake Peipus, to the south of Petrograd.

After recalling the fact that Lubeck destroyed this Baltic trade route in the thirteenth century, the writer became Germanized, German ships took the place of the Russian trading vessels, and Schleswig and Ribe lost their trade, the writer refers to the vain efforts made to break the commercial tyranny of Lubeck, namely, the canal schemes of Christian the Third of Denmark, the plan of 1539, Ribe to Kolding, and that of 1559, Ribe to Haderslev. These plans, he continued, coincided with the decline and fall of Hanseatic power in Denmark, and Danish ships were once more seen crossing the North sea trading direct with England and Holland. A bold trader, Hans Nansen, a direct ancestor of the explorer, found his way to the ports of Northern Russia, and a number of trading companies were established in Copenhagen during the reign of Christian the Fourth, 1588-1648.

The subsequent disastrous wars against Sweden forced Denmark to submit to the commercial dictates of Hamburg, this being even more the case after the Napoleonic period, a century ago. The war against Germany in 1848 seemed to the Danes a propitious moment to break off this yoke, but the attempt was only a partial success. The little shipping port of Hjerter, close to where Esbjerg was built 20 years later, had a brief spell of prosperity as the only Danish North sea harbor during the years between 1848 and 1864, and the same was the case with Tonnin, at the mouth of the Elbe, the only western outlet of the Duchy of Schleswig.

The writer then goes on to point out that when the duchy was ceded to Prussia in 1864, good care was taken to destroy the Tonnin-Tarmouth trade route, "an obnoxious one in the eyes of the Hamburgers." Reports from Mr. Kuper, he continues, the then British consul-general for Denmark, show how the present problems were much to the fore 66 years ago in Copenhagen. Writing

ATTEMPT TO REFORM PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The Vorwaerts recently announced that the Social Democratic group in the Prussian Diet intended, if possible, to move the reform of the Prussian franchise during the summer session, and therefore called for the assistance of sympathizers among other parties in the house. Subsequently the organ of the party reported that, up to the time of writing, it had been found impossible to file the motion, owing to the lack of the necessary number of signatures.

In the same issue the Vorwaerts recalled some remarks on the subject made in 1907 by Herr Fuhrmann, a National Liberal deputy, who is now attacking members of his party in favor of reform. A passage in a speech made by Herr Fuhrmann in December of that year ran as follows: "The object most worth striving for is the introduction of a universal, equal, secret and direct franchise. There is no more miserable, unjust and corrupt franchise than that employed for the elections to the Prussian Diet. In Prussia the money-bag alone rules today; and to alter that you will find me ready at all times. There is nothing more immoral than an open ballot. If an employer exercises the power afforded him by his possession of capital to compel his employees to vote as he does, it proves the deplorable character of such a system. The first object we shall endeavor to secure will be the abolition of the public ballot; and then that of the ridiculous three-class franchise."

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH THE SOUTH PACIFIC

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand.—Dr. Jissei Miura, secretary to the department of commerce in the Japanese government, and M. Ohtani, traveled through New Zealand in April, and made inquiries into the prospects of increased trade direct between Japan and this dominion.

Speaking at a meeting of the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Miura stated that Japan could supply New Zealand with glassware, silk and cotton goods, hosiery, crockery, toys, fancy goods, superphosphate, metal ware and other merchandise, and that with that end in view, shipping men in Japan were looking into the chances of establishing a direct line of steamships between the two countries. Though nothing definite could at the time be said regarding the project, he stated that the Japanese would try hard to have the line established. He thought that in return, New Zealand could ship practically every description of its products to Japan, specially mentioning wool, grain, hides, frozen meat, butter and hemp.

Subsequent to Dr. Miura's remarks, it was reported in local shipping circles that arrangements had been made for a steamship line to operate direct to Japan, the company named being Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., an Australian shipping firm carrying on a large Japanese trade. The announcement stated that Burns, Philp & Co., who are agents for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line of steamships, would shortly establish an office in the dominion, and that the direct steamer service with Japan would soon be running. It is anticipated that under this new system, trade with Japan will grow rapidly.

SIGNOR MARCONI'S RETURN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Signor Marconi passed through Paris hurriedly on his way back to his own country, having been summoned by King Victor Emmanuel. Signor Marconi is to be in charge, under the orders of the King and the Duke of the Abruzzi, of the wireless telegraph and telephone service. The great inventor had no communications to make to the press on the subject of his appointment, beyond expressing his satisfaction at being able to contribute to the success of the Italian arms. M. L. Weiller, the French deputy and electrical expert, who is a friend of Signor Marconi's, has confirmed the report that his latest discovery makes it possible to see through walls of a thickness of two feet. He is also able to kindle the lamp of a light-house from a distance. M. Weiller, however, would say no more as to discoveries which will be of the greatest value to Italy in the war in which she is engaged.

COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A commission charged with the investigation of various methods for developing the commercial relations between France and Russia has met at the ministry of foreign affairs under the presidency of M. Méline. Its two meetings were devoted to a continuation of the discussion upon the question of long term credit and to the creation of a central bank for the export trade.

At the first meeting the commission conferred on this subject with M. Raffalovich, financial agent of the imperial Russian government, who was accompanied by M. Bathef, the imperial agent of the Russian ministry of commerce, and by representatives of the large Russian banks in Paris. M. Raffalovich, whose presence was merely official, made known the conditions under which their various branches in Russia, might lend active and extremely useful cooperation to the French banks, both with regard to discount and to the obtaining of information as to the financial status of Russian customers. He finished by proposing the nomination of a sub-committee deputed to study the various ways and means.

His proposal having been adopted, the sub-committee was constituted as follows: MM. Méline, David Mennet, Barbier, Arbel, Edmond Théry Charles-Roux, Mercier and Cavalier.

At the second meeting there were present the representatives of the great French financial establishments and commercial institutions, and the commission first consulted these as to the best means of organizing long term credit with a view to resisting the skillful organization of German banks which constituted the most powerful means of expansion of German industry. This question was subjected to a lengthy examination. With regard to the point as to the extent to which the French credit establishments could assist themselves in the creation and operation of a central bank for the export trade, the delegates asked to be allowed to reserve their opinion and it was agreed that the sub-committee appointed should draw up a draft scheme which would serve as a basis for a further conference.

ITALIAN EXPORTS TO SWEDEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The participation of Italy in the European war has had very little direct influence on Swedish business affairs. The chief items imported from Italy by Sweden are oranges, almonds, nuts, sulphur and salt, and among her principal exports are iron, steel, timber, and pulp. It is not anticipated that this trade will be interfered with to any great extent. Indirectly the influence of the war will be seen in the largely increased postal service to America via Sweden. Before Italy entered the conflict it was possible for Germany to communicate with the outside world through that country, now, however, the only way open to her is via Holland and Scandinavia.

LIBERALS AND LORD HALDANE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—Eugene Wason, M.P., has addressed the following letter to Lord Haldane:

House of Commons, June 7.
My dear Lord Haldane:—At a meeting of the Scottish Liberal members held here today, I was requested to convey to you, on their behalf, their high appreciation of the invaluable services you rendered to Liberalism during the many years you were a member of this House, and more especially during the time you were secretary of state for war, and successfully organized the Territorial forces of this country, which have rendered such signal services during the present war, our deep regret that you have ceased to be lord chancellor, and our congratulations that His Majesty has been pleased to confer on you the order of merit.

Yours sincerely,
EUGENE WASON, Chairman.

ITALY QUIET AS MOBILIZING OF TROOPS WENT ON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—At the moment of writing the Italian mobilization is proceeding in perfect order and without any of the hostile demonstrations from the ultra-Socialists that had been threatened. In fact, accepting the war as inevitable, the national federation of the party has issued a circular inviting the various sections to do everything in their power to alleviate the suffering among the people consequent upon the war, by caring for the wounded and the families of the soldiers called up for service, and response is being made to this appeal.

Newspaper censorship is very severe, the accounts of the latest military operations being confined to concise official reports from headquarters, as all information furnished by journalists at the front must be held over for 10 days. A further inconvenience to which newspapers are at present subjected is the total suspension of the telephone service. Otherwise life in the towns runs on much as usual, though the appearance of Rome is that of the height of summer, the streets being empty, as the mobilization has thinned the population, and many families of the aristocracy moved to their country seats as soon as the court left the capital. Many of the hotels and pensions, and other dealers more or less dependent upon the patronage of visitors have closed their premises, and the theaters are given over to second rate companies. As a precaution against aeroplane raids, no lights are allowed in Venice; but instead of having a depressing effect upon the inhabitants, the reverse has rather been the case, and on the first night of the new regulations Piazza San Marco was crowded with people singing patriotic songs till the early hours of the morning. The sight of the unillumined city bathed in moonlight is indescribably lovely, and many people leave their houses at night solely to enjoy the beauty of the unique scene.

Milan, owing to incidents connected with espionage, is now under martial law. Measures have been taken here too to suppress brilliant illumination, and for part of one night the city was plunged into total darkness as an aeroplane had been signaled from Bergamo. At Battaglia the historic castle of Cattolico, the property of the heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, was stormed by some 3000 of the populace and the Italian flag was hoisted upon it to the sound of the national hymn. The people penetrated into the castle, opened up all the rooms, and danced gaily in the great hall, cheering and shouting, but no act of vandalism was committed, and on the evening the populace consigned the castle to their charge. A similar demonstration was made at the famous Villa d'Este at Tivoli near Rome, the property of the house of Austria, the populace taking possession of it and demanding that it should be declared public property. An act to this effect was drawn up by a notary of Tivoli and signed by all the citizens.

MORE MEN FROM AUSTRALIA
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Commonwealth of Australia, Senator Pearce states, will send as many infantry brigades to the front as it can get men for, in addition to sending reinforcements.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The participation of Italy in the European war has had very little direct influence on Swedish business affairs. The chief items imported from Italy by Sweden are oranges, almonds, nuts, sulphur and salt, and among her principal exports are iron, steel, timber, and pulp. It is not anticipated that this trade will be interfered with to any great extent. Indirectly the influence of the war will be seen in the largely increased postal service to America via Sweden. Before Italy entered the conflict it was possible for Germany to communicate with the outside world through that country, now, however, the only way open to her is via Holland and Scandinavia.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

ITALY AND HER APPARENT NEED FOR DALMATIA

In Special Interview Dr. Antonio Cippico, Himself a Dalmatian, Sets Forth Italy's Desire of Coast on East of Adriatic

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Of the many subsidiary questions which the present European struggle has brought to the front, none is perhaps more interesting than the Dalmatian question. It was therefore with a view to ascertaining the Italian view of the subject that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called recently upon Dr. Cippico, Professor of Italian literature in University college, who, for some time past, has been carrying on a vigorous campaign in support of Italian claims in Dalmatia. Dr. Cippico, who is himself a native of Dalmatia, and belongs to one of the oldest Italian families in that country, has founded some 23 committees in Italy to carry on a propaganda of education on this subject.

Dr. Cippico was glad to give his views on the question to The Christian Science Monitor, and expressed a desire at the outset that it should be emphasized that in this question, which, although comparatively small in itself, has been made a great question, he stood for compromise and moderation. As showing how definitely he had taken up this attitude, he pointed out that he had to contend with a very strong opinion in the committees which he had founded which urged a more drastic policy and put forward more wide-ranging claims for Italy on the Adriatic seaboard than he considered likely to conduce, to a final settlement of these age-long problems. With a map close at hand Dr. Cippico dealt with his subject with exceptional directness, and enforced his arguments constantly by appeals to history and geography, which could, at any rate, lay claim to the most complete succinctness. Italy, he said, bases her claim to northern Dalmatia, she has claims to the whole of it, but she bases her claim to northern Dalmatia on three counts—historic, strategic and from the point of view of nationality.

In Italy's long history, he continued, there are three distinct periods in which this question has come up. It came up in 232 B. C., when Rome, in order to secure the fourth wall to her house, decided upon the conquest of the eastern seaboard of the Adriatic and waged her long and bitter warfare against the Illyrian pirates, finally conquering and pacifying the country. Again in 998 the Doge of Venice decided upon the necessity of securing the possession of these districts, again for the same reasons. The great sea power of Venice could not tolerate this coast line, so adapted for the development of a maritime ascendancy, being in the hands of another power. The third time it came prominently into notice was in 1860, when Austria having lost Lombardy and Venetia, succeeded in defeating the Italian admiral in the naval battle of Lissa, and successfully prevented the Italian occupation, or rather reoccupation of Dalmatia. In desiring to go back to Jettia and Dalmatia and to reerect for herself this fourth wall, Italy is only desiring to go back to lands which she has virtually owned for over 2000 years. Such, Dr. Cippico continued, is a brief outline of the position historically.

Strategically it is only necessary for any one, in any way acquainted with such questions, to look at the map to see quite clearly that Italy's security demands that she should own the preponderant power, at any rate, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. Italy's own coast line at present, from Venice to Ancona, and from Ancona to Brindisi and beyond, does not possess a single harbor of any value. The coast is flat, harborless and practically indefensible, so much so that the Italian authorities, recognizing that the harbor defenses at Ancona were of no practical value, recently dismantled them. On the other side of the Adriatic the coast is of an exactly reverse nature. It possesses many hundreds of islands, many hundreds of inlets and a large number of splendid natural harbors.

Now, moderate opinion in Italy does not demand the whole of Dalmatia. Italians do not desire to shut off Croatia from the sea, any more than they desired to shut off Serbia from the sea. Italy should come round the north of the Adriatic, as far as Fiume certainly. A stretch of coast line between Fiume and a point north of Zara should belong to Croatia, whether as an independent country or united to Serbia. Italy then desires to possess an enclave on the Dalmatian coast, stretching roughly from Zara to the river Neretva. This would leave to Serbia, supposing she obtained possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a number of good harbors, amongst others the harbors of Ragusa and Ploče di Cattaro, the latter of which must be regarded as one of the finest in the world.

Dr. Cippico then went on to discuss the question of nationality. "This question," he said, "has been made to assume a much larger importance than is justly due to it. You must remember that in this matter we are dealing with a population of only some 600,000, the population of one of the smaller London

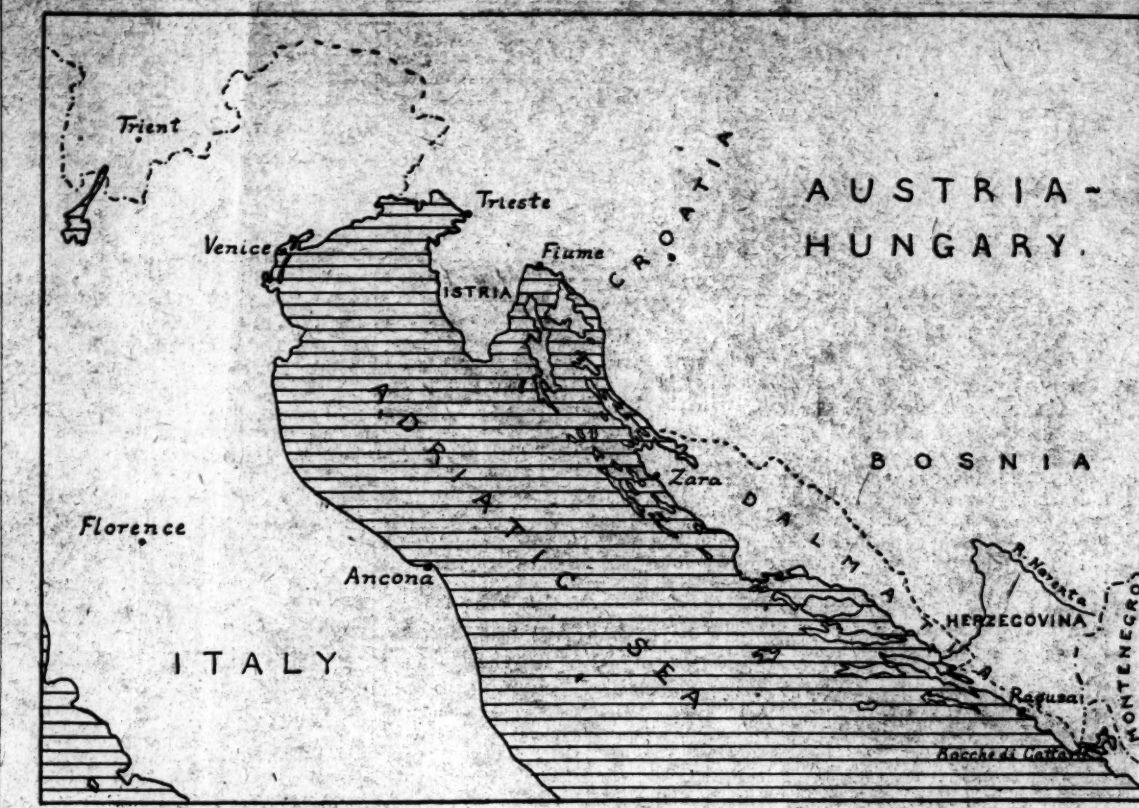
boroughs. It may be true that a great number of these people are Serbs and Croats. It is also true, however, that a very large number of them are Italians, and that a very large number of those who call themselves Croats are really Italians, who have been obliged by Austria to profess Croatian nationality. These questions are all of the most complicated description, and one of the great mistakes that are made by writers in Great Britain and elsewhere on this subject is the assumption they generally make that the matter is really simple enough. The question of nationality in Dalmatia is a most complicated issue, and really to understand it you have to go back some 50 years, to the battle of Sadowa, and to what followed it. The battle of Sadowa once for all shut out from the Hapsburgs the possibility of ascendancy in the north. It became abundantly clear to Vienna that if there was to be expansion, the expansion must be in the south. Immediately therefore there came into being a great policy about which little is known in the west, but which really has dominated Austro-Hungarian politics for more than 40 years. It presents the view of Austria working her way south through a denationalized Istria, a denationalized Dalmatia, a catholicized Bosnia and Herzegovina, an absorbed Albania, and a subjugated Serbia, to Salonika and the Aegean. To this end Austria has always looked. She has seized every opportunity of oppressing Italians in the Italian lands strictly so-called, and especially in Dalmatia.

"I am myself," Dr. Cippico said, "a Dalmatian, and so I can speak with very full first-hand knowledge, and I may say this, that there is nothing in the oppression of Poland or of the German oppression in Alsace-Lorraine to be compared to the Austrian oppression of Italians in Dalmatia." With extraordinary ingenuity, however, this oppression has never appeared as directly the work of Austria. The position is a complicated one, but perhaps this will make it clear: Austria, always at loggerheads with Hungary, never loses an opportunity of reinsurance against that country by securing the goodwill of some of the Hungarian subject peoples, at the expense of their loyalty to Budapest. The position in Croatia is an undeniable instance of this. Budapest has oppressed Croatia, of that there can be no question, and need be no question. No people deprecate this oppression more strongly than the Italians, and of the Italians no one more strongly than I do. Well, Austria, recognizing what could be made out of this position, has sought at every turn to secure the goodwill of Croatia, and to this end she has encouraged Croats to oppress the Italians within their borders. They have, moreover, been given rights and privileges which have been denied to Italians. Italian schools have been deliberately suppressed, and are in fact suppressed today everywhere in Dalmatia, except in the town of Zara. Then again, you will see from many articles which have recently appeared in the British press, numerous statistics, nearly all of which go to show that the Serbo-Croat element in Dalmatia is so great as to render the Italian element practically negligible. When it is pointed out that these statistics are compiled by Austrian officials, it is retorted, with a specious indignation, that this is not the case, that they are the work of the Croatian municipalities. The reply to this, from anybody who really knows the situation, is that for that very reason they are likely to be even more unreliable.

"Let us, however, suppose, for the sake of argument," Dr. Cippico continued, "that there was hardly an Italian in Dalmatia. I would ask you this question: If France or Russia or Germany or even Great Britain were in the position that Italy is in today, would she allow any part of the eastern seaboard of the Adriatic to remain in the hands of another nation? People who inveigh against Italy because, for strategic reasons which are of the first importance to her as a nation, she desires to occupy this Dalmatian enclave, would do well to put to themselves pertinent questions as to the position of Great Britain in Egypt or in Malta or in Cyprus, of France in Corsica and Morocco, of Russia in Poland or Finland, of Japan in Korea and Manchuria and so on with almost every nation in the world. After the second Bulgarian war Serbia gained territory in which were at least 1,000,000 Bulgarians. This is only another instance of what I mean. In a part of the world where races are so intermingled the delimitation of boundaries on a strictly national basis is practically impossible. Again and again you are confronted with the necessity of compromise, and again compromise, and in this Dalmatian question, so far as it affects Italy, I am strong, indeed, in my advocacy of compromise. I would invite, however, every one to view the matter in its true perspective, and to recognize the all-importance to Italy, from a strategic point of view, of possessing this territory and the comparative smallness of the question of nationality which it involves. If Serbia obtains possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, she will become the ruler of many hundreds of thousands more Muhammadan Turks than Italy will of Serbo Croats, if she would obtain possession even of the whole Dalmatian coast."

SOUTH AFRICAN SHIPPING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) CAPE TOWN, South Africa—As showing the effect of the war on shipping at Union ports, there was an increase of 83 in the number of vessels entered and of 88 in the number cleared during the first seven months of the year 1914, as compared with the same period in 1913, but during the last five months there was a decrease of 177 vessels entered and of 187 cleared.



Map showing the eastern shore of the Adriatic with Dalmatian territory outlined.

REMOVING TOLBOOTH STEEPLE IN GLASGOW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) GLASGOW, Scotland—At a recent meeting of the Trades House of Glasgow, William George Black, LL.D., referred to the decision of the town council to remove the Tolbooth steeple and rebuild it on a new site at the gusset formed by the Gallowgate and London street. He invited the house to consider whether there was not something worse than impropriety in the town council proposing to remove one of the very few antiquities which remained to Glasgow. The steeple was associated with many historical events; it was known to every citizen, and it was one of only three such steeples or towers remaining. The city was not rich in historical buildings, and it would be a great misfortune to lose any more of them. He moved that it be remitted to the platform committee to frame a protest to the town council against the removal of the steeple. F. G. Macleod seconded the motion. The deacon-convenor said it had been pointed out in the town council that the steeple could be retained as it was, but it would be very dangerous work to put it in proper repair. Sooner or later it would have to be removed, because it was blocking the way. Councillor Renfrew held that it was too late to attempt to repair the steeple now, as it was in such a bad way. Ex-Deacon-Convenor Service said that if the town council's scheme were carried out the utilitarian spirit of the present would be very much regretted in the future. Councillor Renfrew, in moving the previous question, said that the scheme which involved the removal of the steeple would add 20 to 25 feet to the width of the street. Deacon Stewart seconded the previous question. On a vote, the motion was carried by 21 votes to 12 for the amendment.

ITALY'S SUPERVISION OF VISITORS IN LAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) ROME, Italy—Strict regulations have come into force in Italy with regard to visitors from abroad, none of whom may enter the country without a passport bearing a recent photograph and the visa of an Italian consul or diplomatic authority. They must, further, personally present themselves to the Italian police authorities within 24 hours of their entrance into the kingdom, and at every successive stage of their journey. Subjects of other countries resident in Italy are also obliged to give a written and signed statement concerning themselves, and their real estate in Italy, and to produce identification papers. They are provided with a paper attesting the fulfillment of this obligation which must be presented at any time upon the request of the military and police officials. They are liable, moreover, to receive instructions to change their place of abode, should this be situated in any position near military areas.

The government has assumed the right to open all letters, and only Italian or French may be used in inland letters or letters to the Italian colonies. Book post and parcel post have been suspended entirely, and restrictions put upon the use of the telegraph service. The press also is subjected to strict censorship. Public meetings, processions and assemblies in public places are prohibited, and theatrical performances, cinematograph shows, and so forth are liable to suppression at the discretion of the civil and military authorities. Hotels, lodging houses, and so on, will be closed and proprietors fined if the latter omit to give, in full, the particulars required by the police authorities concerning the people renting rooms from them.

ANTWERP NEWSPAPERS TO STOP

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LE HAVRE, France—The report is current that the managers of the Antwerp papers held a meeting recently at which it was decided temporarily to stop publication because the freedom of the press was being interfered with by German censorship. The meeting was presided over by M. De Vos, the burgomaster of Antwerp.

MR. ASQUITH'S VISIT TO WESTERN FRONT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—As mentioned in Monitor cable despatches, Mr. Asquith recently paid a visit to the front. This was the prime minister's first visit, and he spent an interesting four days. There was little formality about Mr. Asquith's visit, the prime minister going everywhere and seeing everything in a way that was thoroughly satisfactory from the point of view of gaining knowledge. From a hill quite close to the front, to which he drove from Cassel by way of Poperinghe, Mr. Asquith obtained a very fine view of the most fiercely fought portion of the western battlefield. The day was very clear and he was able to see quite clearly the British trenches near Wytschaete and Messines and the German trenches lying over against them, only a few yards eastwards. At another point the prime minister's attention was directed to a huge brown patch standing out amid the surrounding green, marking the spot where the British and their allies had successfully fought against the German gases. Almost in front were the shattered remains of Ypres, which the Germans were shelling, and over which hung a thick curtain of smoke. Away to his left somewhere the Belgian trenches stretched northward to the sea, and southward to his right on the distant horizon was to be discerned very faintly the hill of Lorette, the scene of such tenacious fighting. Mr. Asquith spent a long time on this hill before driving off to address a brigade which had had a long spell in the trenches. The men were delighted with the visit and greeted the prime minister with most enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Asquith received another cheery British welcome in more amusing circumstances when visiting a huge dye works now used as a bath house. There the spectacle was to be seen of the prime minister surrounded by a crowd of cheering soldiers mostly quite naked, while others cheered him from the baths. The humor of the scene appealed to both the prime minister and the soldiers.

On the following day Mr. Asquith paid long visits to the remarkable workshops of the royal flying corps and spent the afternoon with the first army. In a very informal review Mr. Asquith saw soldiers from every part of the British empire and stopped now and again to chat with their commanding officers. Among the latter was the former minister of war, General Seely. The prime minister also inspected some of the trench defenses, and in particular various types of trench mortar, and in general received as thorough instruction as time permitted in the problems of trench warfare as practiced in the west. Mr. Asquith doubtless went to France for first-hand knowledge, and that knowledge he certainly took every step to secure.

SOUTH AFRICAN PINEAPPLES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The trades commissioner for the Union considers that there are good prospects for a trade in South African grown pineapples. In the lower Albany district of the Cape province they can be produced very cheaply, and there are thousands of acres under cultivation. The owner of one estate estimates his crop will be 2,000,000 dozen pineapples. These, although smaller than the Azores pineapples, are claimed to be superior in flavor, and can be retailed at 6d. or 9d. apiece as opposed to 2s. to 6s. each for the Azores variety.

LEeward ISLANDS REVENUE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—In a recently published report concerning the Leeward islands for 1913-14, it was shown that the aggregate revenue of the various presidencies constituting that colony for the financial year ending March 31, 1914, was £174,456, which represents an increase over the previous year of £1976. It is pointed out that the steady increase in revenue during the past five years is due, not to additional taxation, but to general development. Exports have increased and altogether the report is considered a satisfactory one. Detailed maps of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat and St. Christopher and Nevis are given with the report.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY IN FRANCE INCREASES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—In accordance with the order of M. Bienvenu Martin, minister of labor, periodical inquiries are made as to the activity of industrial and commercial establishments in France. The results of the last inquiry, which have recently been published, deal with the situation at the beginning of April, and cover 27,610 establishments, employing in normal circumstances 1,097,670 workpeople. In August, 1914, following on the mobilization, of these 27,610 establishments, only 12,422, that is to say 45 per cent, remained open; this proportion rose to 58 per cent in October, and 69 per cent in January. In April, 21,209, or 77 per cent, were active. The number of persons employed in these establishments fell in August to 373,020, that is to say, to 34 per cent of the normal, in October it had risen to 44 per cent; to 59 per cent in January, and in April to 713,166 workers, that is to say, to 65 per cent of the number employed in peace time.

From these figures it must not be deduced that there are actually 35 per cent of the workmen without occupation, for the men who have joined the colors must be taken into account, and they represent 24 per cent of the total of men, women and children employed in normal times in commercial establishments. The proportion of unemployed in April was 11 per cent, as against 17 per cent in January, 32 per cent in October, and 42 per cent in August. Unemployment among the professional sections has also diminished, and the situation is regarded as highly satisfactory in the food, metal and transport industries. In the textile trade unemployment is found mostly among the workers in silk. Though the situation has certainly improved in various trades, there is still a great deal of room for improvement; as the unemployment statistics show, nevertheless unemployment decreased from 28 per cent in August to 24 per cent in October, 19 in January, and 15 in April. Employment varies a good deal in various parts of France; at Rouen, Bordeaux, Toulouse and Lyons it is considered satisfactory, whilst at Paris, Dijon, Nancy and the departments of the North and the Pas de Calais industrial activity is not so great, though even in these districts there is a notable augmentation. In Paris and in Dijon a number of small factories remain closed, but a remarkable fact is the perseverance of the manufacturers of the north and the east in endeavoring to maintain the activity of their factories even under the menace of the German guns.

ITALIAN PREMIER CONTRADICTED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—The Wolff bureau has published a contradiction of the statement in Signor Salandra's recent speech to the effect that on July 27 and 28 Italy broached the question of the cession of the Austro-Italian provinces in both Berlin and Vienna, and threatened the rupture of the triple alliance in the event of a refusal. No declaration of such a nature, ran the German agency's declaration, was made in Berlin either on July 27 or on July 28 of last year. On the contrary the Italian ambassador, Signor Volpi, announced on July 24 the standpoint of the Italian government, which was to the effect that Italy, while guarding her interests on the basis of article VII of the treaty of alliance, would assume a benevolent and friendly attitude toward Austria-Hungary, and would create no difficulties for the latter. In all Balkan questions Italy wished to pursue a policy in agreement with that of her allies, and intimated that she must have definite information as to the interpretation of article VII. Subsequently, the statement concluded, an agreement in accordance with Italian wishes was arrived at with regard to the interpretation.

QUEENSLAND MINE REOPENS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BRISBANE, Queensland—The Chillingoe Company has concluded a satisfactory arrangement with the Queensland railway department for the supply of coal from Mount Mulligan, and they have reopened the coal mine.

GERMAN PRESS ON THE WAR AND ITALY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—The Vorwaerts has published a number of interesting quotations from German papers collected during the week that succeeded the Italian declaration of war.

The intervention of Italy, wrote the Socialist organ, has naturally directed general attention to the work of diplomacy, to which, under existing conditions, falls the task of formally regulating the relations between nations. It cannot be said that complete satisfaction prevails in any country with the achievements of professional diplomats, and the desire for the abolition of secret diplomacy, in accordance with the demand long ago formulated by Social Democracy, is consequently becoming more pronounced among the broad masses of the people. Commenting recently in the Welt am Montag on the dissolution of the triple alliance treaty, Herr von Gerlach merely gave full expression to the feelings of large numbers of the people when he wrote:

"Only at the moment when it is being torn up do we learn something of the treaty of the triple alliance. For fully 33 years it has determined our political relations with other countries. During the whole of that time only the very privileged few were aware of its contents. So long as it was an actuality the nations controlled by it were permitted only to surmise its nature. Now that it is no more, and is merely of historic value, we are permitted an insight into the interesting document."

The secret art of diplomacy is the most laudable remnant of a bygone absolutism. The present state of things is obviously a chimera; with regard to domestic policy Parliament decides everything, from the most important to the most insignificant. With regard to foreign policy it is entrusted only with matters which touch only the outermost fringe of general interests, the details, for example, of a colonial agreement with another power. The nation is consulted when it is a matter of acquiring a tract of marshy land in the Congo; the nation is ignored when it is a matter of negotiating a treaty binding two kingdoms in peace, perhaps, as in war, and determining the fate of an entire nation. This was the case in the past. It must be so no longer. This one lesson, at least, must be learned from the present war by every nation; by every nation because all have suffered almost equally under it. All have had to pay for the mistakes of a false diplomatic system, belonging to the past.

The conservative press, the Vorwaerts remarked, was equally indisposed to lend diplomacy its unqualified approval, although, of course, it did not adopt the Socialist standpoint, and its criticism was couched in milder language. Thus the Lokalanzeiger wrote under the heading of "The Political Development of the World War": "Only statesmanship of the broadest possible character could have prevented our opponents winning Italy over to their side. The present is not the time to pursue the discussion further."

The entry of Italy into the war, however, also entails the grouping of the Balkan states. The strength of the central powers is great, and the opposition they have to overcome is great also. It is a question, therefore, of outbalancing the one or the other. That is a gigantic task which can be executed by statesmanship alone. Similarly, in an article on "The Importance of the Moment," the Deutsche Tageszeitung wrote: "We came to the conclusion that—within the bounds of military possibility, of course—policy must give the lead even during war, and must partly work for the conduct of war itself."

The press, concluded the Vorwaerts, will now be permitted to say but little as to the policy which appears to it to be the most consonant with German interests. So much the more, therefore, does it become the duty of political groups, who possess a greater freedom of action, to voice with all energy and supported by the approval of the broad masses, that which the people now has at heart, and which is expected from the political activity of the responsible government.

DALBIEZ BILL AND GREAT DIFFICULTY OF WAR FACTORIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The discussion of the Dalbiez bill in the French Chamber, which provides for a reorganization of the labor which is now at the disposal of the war munition factories, has caused a good deal of anxiety among those industries which have borne the brunt of furnishing war material under the greatest difficulties. The representatives of these industries have sent a letter on the subject to the army committees of the Senate, and of the Chamber calling attention to the dangers to which they believe the nation would be exposed in the event of the application of the bill, without proper guarantees. Incidentally, the letter gives some idea of the extraordinary efforts which have been necessary in order to cope with the demands for war munitions.

"You are aware," the letter says, "of the situation which our industries had to face at the beginning of the war: they were left without their working staff and without their directors and managers, who had joined the colors, thus creating disorganization on a scale which made work practically impossible. Our factories of the departments of the North and East stopped work during the first few days which followed on the declaration of war, and they were almost immediately in the possession of the enemy, and have not yet been freed. It was on a metallurgical industry reduced in its capacities of normal production by almost 20 per cent that the minister of war had to depend, and still has to depend, to face demands which it would have taken the whole of the resources and activity of the entire industrial nation to meet. If we were able to find a solution to the problem set us, it was because, at our appeal, industries which in peace time have nothing to do with works of national defense, gave us their collaboration; it was because foreign industries were able to give the French war ministry the help which our own establishments in the North and East would, ordinarily, have been able to give in much more propitious circumstances. But in order to start industries going, it was necessary to have recourse to a special mobilization, the difficulties of which can never be forgotten by those who had to solve and overcome them. To find several thousand workmen, specialists and engineers, and distribute them in the factories, in order to insure as rapidly as possible simultaneous and progressive work of a nature of which numbers of them had had no previous experience, was a task which in ordinary times would have seemed sufficiently difficult, and which was rendered practically impossible, owing to the fact that the entire personnel had to be sought for in the military depots and in the armies at the front, where it had been dispersed owing to the mobilization. . . . Among the workmen who were sent back to us, we often had to take men, in the place of our trained hands, who knew nothing of our manufactures; this explains in part the difficulties of the initial stages. These workmen, have been trained by us to their new work. This has been accomplished, during the nine months which have just elapsed, and we can now say that our factories are well organized and our personnel up to the mark. If this organization should be interfered with, and if, on any pretext, the personnel should again be disorganized by the replacement of some of our work people, we believe it to be our duty to warn you that we could no longer answer for the continuity of the output of our factories, and that we could no longer be held responsible by the country for our share of the sacred work of national defense."

BELGIAN HORSES FOR GERMANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—According to information from Le Havre, General von Bissing, the German temporary governor of Belgium, has ordered the burgomasters of a great number of communes to present lists of the horses they possess and the quantity of oats which they have stored. In Antwerp, all horses, mules and donkeys belonging to Belgian owners are to be exhibited in order that the Germans may commandeer the most promising.

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SCHOOL MEN ARE TO BE CERTIFIED ON CREDENTIALS

State Board of Education to Grant Permits for Union Superintendents on Other Grounds Than Examinations

Certification on credentials of candidates for positions as union superintendents of schools has been decided upon by the state board of education. Heretofore certificates have been granted only as a result of semi-annual examinations, but in addition to this they will be given in future on credentials the requirements for which are as follows:

1. Academic.—A normal school diploma or bachelor's degree, or equivalent education.
2. Experience.—At least three years' experience as a superintendent of schools, the successful character of which shall be established by evidence acceptable to the board of education.
3. Professional Study.—Completion of courses in an approved college or university equivalent in amount to, at least, nine year hours' work, including the subjects of school administration and supervision, and the educational theory and practice. The candidate is also to present a thesis on some phase of the work of a superintendent of schools. This thesis should show that the applicant has an understanding of the problems of the superintendent of schools.

A special study or thesis equivalent to the thesis required for a master's degree, already prepared in a college course in education, may be accepted in lieu of this requirement.

4. Such further evidence as the board may require to establish the fact that the candidate is possessed of the personal and professional qualifications requisite for a superintendent of schools.

Each candidate for a preliminary certificate will be given an oral examination to determine his general qualifications and special equipment for the work of a superintendent of schools.

The regular public semi-annual examination will be held in room 15, State House, Boston, on Monday and Tuesday, July 5 and 6.

The examination will be upon these subjects: school laws of Massachusetts; school administration, management and supervision; history of education; courses and methods in rural elementary schools, including agricultural education; courses and methods in high schools. Credit will be given for (1) results of examination, (2) professional study, (3) experience in teaching and supervision.

The schedule of the examination is as follows:

Monday, July 5, 9:30 a. m. Registration, 10 a. m. School laws, 11 a. m. History of education. 2 p. m. School administration, management and supervision.

Tuesday, July 6, 9 a. m. Rural schools and teaching of agriculture. 11 a. m. High schools.

At least two years' experience in teaching and supervision is required of all candidates. Applicants are asked to bring to the examination testimonials of scholarship, of experience in teaching or supervision and of moral character.

GENERAL HUERTA NOW DETAINED IN PRISON

WASHINGTON—General Huerta is a prisoner in the county jail at El Paso, Tex. He was taken by federal officers for incarceration Saturday. He first protested against jail detention but is represented in dispatches of Monday as declaring he is satisfied with his fare and his surroundings and said he will remain in jail until Monday, July 12, when his preliminary hearing is due.

General Huerta's telegraphic protest to Chief Justice White of the supreme court against his incarceration by the federal officials at El Paso and demanding that instructions be given for proper treatment of him was taken to the state department by James D. Maher, clerk of the supreme court. General Huerta spoke in this protest of being arrested while under bond in these words: "I cannot shave, I cannot eat, I cannot even sleep for these deputies who invade my home and the home of my daughter's family."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—An application to the United States for formal extradition of Victoriano Huerta, Felix Diaz, Manuel Mondragon and Arleiano Blanco was filed with Secretary of State Lansing by Eliso Arredondo, confidential agent for Carranza.

TOLEDO, O., GIVES PEACE PAGEANT

TOLEDO, O.—More than 10,000 persons marched or rode in the peace pageant here Monday, the first of its kind ever adopted in the United States as a means of celebrating Independence day.

Every organization in the city was represented. Civil war veterans had a place in the parade and they remarked that to celebrate the Fourth of July with a peace demonstration was far superior to similar days when they were fighting in the civil war.

BOSTON SHRIMPERS LEAVE

On a special train of nine cars more than 140 delegates of Allegheny Temple, Mystic Shrine, left station yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for Seattle to attend the forty-first annual session of the imperial council. The Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco and the San Diego exposition will be visited by the party.

WENDELL PHILLIPS STATUE UNVEILED IN PUBLIC GARDEN

Speakers Laud Character of Anti-Slavery Worker and a Negro Chorus Sings

Unveiling the bronze statue of Wendell Phillips, with its marble background and pedestal, in the Public Garden at Boston late Monday afternoon was witnessed by upwards of 3000 white and colored people. The Rev. Dr. Montrose W. Thornton, colored, opened the ceremonies with an invocation and then William Dexter Brigham, secretary of the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, introduced George W. Coleman, acting mayor.

Mr. Brigham, Franklin B. Sanborn, the "Sage of Concord"; William M. Trotter (colored), and Michael J. Jordan spoke of the character, purpose and effect of Wendell Phillips in his memorable endeavors to bring about the abolition of slavery. The unveiling was done by John C. Phillips, Jr., great-grand nephew of Wendell Phillips. William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., great-grandson of another abolitionist and associate of Phillips, read a poem that he had written to the memory and work of Phillips and Francis J. Garrison, son of the abolitionist, rose for a brief moment to acknowledge a tribute.

Wreaths were placed on the statue by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and three members of the Boston Turn Verein of 1849 who were members of the body guard of Phillips, George Granlich, Henry Foss and John Koch. A bouquet of sweet peas was placed at Phillips' feet by some colored people.

The statue shows Phillips standing at the side of a speaker's desk on which the right hand rests, while the other, extended at his side, holds a bit of broken fetter. On the marble background above his head are the words: "Whether in chains or in laurels, liberty knows nothing but victory." The statue is the work of Daniel Chester French and cost the city \$20,000, paid from the tax levy.

In speaking of the lesson of having courage to see the needs of other people, which he had learned when a boy from the speeches of Phillips, Mr. Coleman said: "Wendell Phillips had the heart and the vision and the courage to step outside the limits of an aristocratic, highly cultured class, and he gave freely of his whole life to men of another class and race, more lowly and less cultivated, to improve, if he could, their station in life. He was willing to step outside his station in life to help another."

"I think that sometimes the common blessings of life—air, sunshine, home, friendship, liberty—are enjoyed by us," said Mr. Brigham, "with almost unthankful hearts, and I am sure it is well and profitable today to pause for a few moments to express our gratitude to one who more than anyone else, with perhaps a single exception, brought about the abolition of slavery in this country."

"I was intimate with him," said Mr. Sanborn. "I was mobbed with him, I watched in his house with Mrs. Phillips to guard it against the mob, but Phillips himself was never disturbed by these events. He had not only moral and spiritual courage, but the acme of physical courage. I do not think he ever felt fear."

"Wendell Phillips believed, as we do, that the greatest thing is human freedom," said Mr. Trotter "and it cannot be maintained without equality and there can be no equality without the ballot. We Americans of color stand here to do honor to Wendell Phillips, and we owe our ability to stand here with suffrage, to him."

Mr. Jordan said that Phillips, far seeing, advocated woman suffrage, and that every reform almost that he did advocate became enacted into law. He remarked that he was the first public man to recognize the needs of the working man.

Musical accompaniment was furnished by a negro band for the singing which was led by a chorus of negro singers from Boston churches.

MASSACHUSETTS WILL GET SCHOOL

The graduate school of agriculture will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in the summer of 1916. This school is held every two years at some agricultural college. It is conducted under the auspices of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. The purpose of the graduate school is to offer advanced courses in agriculture and allied studies to teachers, experiment station workers, and others engaged in educational and research work in agriculture. The best teachers and agricultural leaders in this and other countries are sought to have charge of the work.

CAPTAIN MANEUVERS STEAMER TO SAFETY

MONTREAL—Fifty Americans and Canadians were among the crew of 95 aboard the British steamer Anglo-Californian, 7333 tons gross, which sailed from here June 24, and reached Queenstown Monday, with her captain and eight of the crew victims of the shell fire of a German submarine. The men were shipped at Montreal. A party of Russian reservists also was aboard. Cable dispatches state that all the victims of the hail of shells were landed at Queenstown. Cable dispatches also state that the Anglo-Californian was saved by clever handling on the part of her skipper, who maneuvered the ship out of reach of the submarine's torpedoes until he was shot down.

PLAY MADE FROM FILM PRESENTED AT THE MAJESTIC

MAJESTIC THEATRE—Ernestine Morley, supported by the Loneragan Players in "Tess of the Storm Country," a play in three acts, dramatized by Rupert Hughes from the novel by Thomas Hardy, was presented at the Majestic Theatre last evening of July 5. The cast: Ezra Longman, Eddie Phelan, "Satisfied" Loneragan, John Meehan, Ben Letts, George B. Connor, Orl Skinner, Tess's father, Jack Taylor, Dan Jordan, George B. Connor, Teola Graves, Anna Layne, Elias Graves, Lester Loneragan, Tess's mother, Anna Layne, Tess's sister, Frances Brandt, Tom Hecker, same as before, Joseph Gilbert, Jack Brewer, same as before, Albert Berg, Molly, "The Witch," Emma De Waele, Martha, maid at the graves, Ethel Kyder.

There are lessons to be read in this dramatization of "Tess of the Storm Country" that Mr. Hughes has made. Nobody doubts Mr. Hughes' cleverness or his skill in the use of words, neither is it in order to question the thoroughness of his scholarship nor his mastery of the technique of writing a play. Given this equipment and an absorbing novel to work from, the expected result would be a successful play. This is what the stage dramatization of "Tess" is. Here is a case where the portrayal of the play on the film is of more interest than the regular stage. Nor is the fact that the star of the film version of the play was Mary Pickford to be counted as making for the result-chronicled, Miss Morley in makeup and gesture was strongly reminiscent of the motion picture actress and in addition she had the advantage of her appeal to the ear which she made in a piquant fashion, both spontaneous and captivating. That the melodrama does not carry weight as a play is due more to the inherent faults of this kind of a play. We have become educated away from the thriller that abounds in the "Curses" of the villain, or the pathos of the heroine's "My child!" We must have portrayed in these days a subtler form of villainy or we do not recognize the web and woof of the life about us, and unless the stage reflects the life of its time it is not a vital influence.

After the "creek" plays which we have become accustomed to think of as typifying melodrama, this old-fashioned sort seems incongruous, and we notice the inconsistencies and blunders, and instead of exulting them, as once we would have done, they stir our rebellious. Nowadays we must have our villainies less patent and our moral lessons less obvious, and in the dialogue of a melodramatic piece like "Tess" the plotting and the preaching are hopelessly outmoded. Because the films do not depend on the dialogue the appeal is not so generally lost.

As presented by the Loneragan players with Miss Morley "Tess" went with a celerity and smoothness of action that bespeaks the well drilled company. The honors of the evening easily went to Miss Morley, who faced a stage public for the first time, and who steadily won her way in the good graces of the audience until at the close of the play the curtain calls gave evidence of the favor she had obtained. Close to Miss Morley in the importance of his acting was Eddie Phelan, who in the character of Ezra Longman, did the best work he has yet accomplished in the summer season of the Loneragans.

MEISTERSINGERS HEARD AGAIN AT KEITH'S THEATER

The Meistersingers of Boston began their fifth annual engagement at Keith's theater yesterday and were welcomed by audiences that filled the house. This organization of men singers embraces the Harvard, Schubert and Weber quartets, and is heard with much delight in an excellent repertoire every summer. They have given up their latest setting and now appear at "The Flag Station," a railroad scene in the country, with the performers attired in laborers' clothes. The passing of a train at full speed is a realistic piece of work by the stage mechanic. Harry Holman and company are seen here for the first time in a merry playlet by Stephen G. Chaplin, entitled "Adam Kiljoy." Harry Holman as Adam Kiljoy, automobile broker; Rex Burnett as Jack, his son, and Cecilia Navrosio as Lucia, stenographer, Lillian Herlin shows several gorgeous costumes and is to be credited with good singing and acting. Mile. Maryon Vadie, toe dancer, and half a dozen graceful girls make their first appearance in Boston in a series of lyric dances. The Charles McGoode company, a mixed quartet of athletes, also newcomers, give "Pastimes in a Billiard Parlor." Others on the bill are Sam H. White and Lou Clayton in blackface eccentric dances; Leon Thibaut and Harry Madison in a laughable department store sketch, and the comedians James Huxsey and Jack Boyle in "The New Chauffeur."

Additional season of Pop concerts begins tonight at Symphony hall to continue for this week and next. For the remainder of this week the conductor will be Clement Lenon, and next week Ernst Schmidt, the assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra will hold the baton. The program for tonight is to be a popular one. At Norumbega the offering this week is a musical comedy, "Let George Do It," which is founded on the carnone by George McManus. Danny Murphy, George Reed, Hugh Doyle and Joe Mack are in the cast. The garden effects at Norumbega park are especially fine just now.

LECTURES OF OLD SOUTH SOCIETY

With a lecture on "Concord and Cambridge; its Poets and Philosophers," by the Rev. Benjamin R. Bulkeley, the Old South Association in Boston will inaugurate its thirty-third season of lectures for young people in the Old South meeting house tomorrow afternoon. There will be four lectures in all held on successive Wednesday afternoons at 8 o'clock. Each will be illustrated with the stereopticon. The others will be, July 14, "Boston on the Eve of the Revolution," Horace H. Morse, A. M., July 21, "The Shot Heard Round the World," John C. S. Andrew, A. M., July 28, "The Story of Bunker Hill," George G. Wolkins. These lectures are provided for by the Mary Hemmway Foundation.

"SHENANDOAH" IN REVIVAL AT CASTLE SQUARE

CASTLE SQUARE THEATRE—The Craig Players in "Shenandoah," a civil war play by Bronson Howard, evening of July 5. The cast: General Haverhill, Frederick Ormiston, Col. Kerchival West, William P. Carleton, Captain Heartsease, Robert Capron, Lieut. Frank Bellows, Donald Mack, Major-General Buckthorn, James Seely, Sergeant Barker, Al Roberts, Col. Robert Ellingham, David Smith, Captain Thornton, Theodore Friebs, General Phil Sheridan, Capt. J. W. Toward, George Ellingham, Miss Eleanor Gordon, Jenny Buckthorn, Miss Betty Barnicoat, Madeline West, Miss Marion Royston, Mrs. Constable Haverhill, Miss Augusta Gill, Mrs. Edith Haverhill, Miss Beatrice Lorius.

"Shenandoah," of another theatrical age, revived in some slight degree by the interpolation of motion pictures of Sheridan's ride, was given by the Castle Square company with the inevitable insincerity of that school of playwriting. War plays are now in season, it is true, but if new wars, why not new war plays? The old ones, at any rate, sound exceedingly flat to the individual who has foregone the luxury of thoughtlessness and the narrower patriotism.

The Castle Square's production, far from being a reintroduction of "Shenandoah," was more in the nature of a farewell to its departure in the direction of the theatrical shelf. For its distortion of the picture is patent. The jingo war play is one superficial viewpoint being discarded, on the road to the fundamental. Intellectual progress is generally the acceptance and consequent rejection of one fallacy after another. Ethical progress is the acceptance and rejection of one attitude after another toward constant problems. The exit of "Shenandoah" with its glorifying of war, and the entrance of the realization that one of the causes of war is patriotism (of the national kind) is one sign of a changing and improving viewpoint.

The audience had little taste for the heroics and strained eloquence of Bronson Howard's early effort. The players seemed to treat the play with the same lack of seriousness as did the author. Miss Gordon, returning to Boston once more, played a part to her liking. Mr. Seely played Major Buckthorn in the approved manner. Mr. Meek, in a serious part, was not pleasing in depicting realistic detail. The one fresh note was the Jenny Buckthorn of Miss Barnicoat. This young player can read lines and make them her own.

The absurdities so often seen in the staging of the war play were not so much in evidence as usual. Mr. Roberts' management was good. The contrast with the motion pictures, with their fine organization and unlimited equipment, worked to the detriment of the stage representation, for the appearance of Sheridan on the stage was anti-climactic after the verve of his motion-picture exploits.

Bringing in motion pictures to the spoken drama is not enlisting aid, but admitting an enemy. The pictures showed, by contrast, in "Shenandoah" the futility of the dialogue and the lowered action. Among other things to the credit of the motion pictures is the fact that they are forcing playwrights to justify the existence of their dialogue.

THEATER NOTES

At the Cort theater in Atlantic City this evening a new play, "Robson's Choice," will be produced. The author is Harold Brighouse and the cast includes Margaret Nyblom, Whitford Kane, A. G. Andrews, Harold de Becker, Ernest Elton, Leonard Mudie, Harmon McGregor and Agnes Dornette.

Mrs. George Hibbard will appear with the Craig Players at the Castle Square theater next week. Miss Kate Ryan has rejoined the company. "Rolling Stones," by Edgar Selwyn, will be produced in New York, Aug. 16. The play deals with the adventures of two dependent youths, who meet for the first time when one prevents the other from doing away with himself. The cast will include Charles Ruggles, Harrison Ford, Arthur Aylworth, Rae Selwyn and Bertha Mann.

"The Birth of a Nation" will be shown in London next month. Additional season of Pop concerts begins tonight at Symphony hall to continue for this week and next. For the remainder of this week the conductor will be Clement Lenon, and next week Ernst Schmidt, the assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra will hold the baton. The program for tonight is to be a popular one.

At Norumbega the offering this week is a musical comedy, "Let George Do It," which is founded on the carnone by George McManus. Danny Murphy, George Reed, Hugh Doyle and Joe Mack are in the cast. The garden effects at Norumbega park are especially fine just now.

Mile. Anna Pavlova and her Russian ballet have begun a season of four weeks in Chicago. A special stage, creating a formal Greek theater in the central arena, has been constructed at the Midway gardens for this engagement. The program includes "The Magic Flute," music by Mozart, which has not been seen elsewhere in the country this year.

"Under Cover," "Inside the Lines," "On Trial" and "Kick In" are to be presented in Australia. The cast will include Ian MacLaren and Charlie Ives. "It Pays to Advertise" has passed its three hundred and fiftieth performance in New York.

Frank Daniels has signed a contract to appear in a film series.

NAHANT HOTELS RESTRICTED

NAHANT, Mass.—The board of selectmen has issued regulations prohibiting the sale of any liquors on Sundays, holidays and after 11 p. m. except with orders of food called for in good faith. Other restrictions relate to the conditions under which liquors may be sold at other times and the board announced that all places will be closely observed and violations will result in cancellation or suspension of licenses.

PEACE PAGEANT AT SOMERVILLE TO BE REPEATED

Somerville's second presentation of the peace pageant comes tonight at Tufts oval. Another postponed performance will be given tomorrow night. The purpose of the pageant is to "prophesy world peace." About 600 persons take part in it and last night several thousands saw the first production. A prologue and four episodes depict war and the coming of peace. The pageant was written by the Rev. Frederick A. Wilmot of the Third Universalist church. A 30-piece band furnished music, conducted by Ralph Smalley of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

In the first scene the rulers of the world are seen at The Hague, gathered to sign a peace treaty. While this appears to be a deep theme, the seriousness is aptly relieved by satire and comic scenes. Colonel Roosevelt's "River of Doubt" is among such, bringing in the former President's hunting expedition. The militant suffragists in England also are given prominence, and incidents of the present European struggle are depicted. "War and Prohibition" also are characterized.

In charge of the pageant are the following executive staff: F. A. Wilmot, general chairman; John Weinheimer, business manager; Julian R. Dilaby, treasurer; C. E. Bellamy, publicity manager; Francis V. Mead, grounds chairman; J. P. Snow, Albert M. Burbank, C. R. Dugig, Harold James.

PRESIDENT SPENDS FORENOON GOLFING AT SUMMER HOME

WINDSOR, Vt.—President Wilson was in receipt today of a long code message from Washington. The President resumed his golfing. He was on the links by 8 o'clock. He planned to work a couple of hours on his mail, which had accumulated over the two-day holiday. An auto ride was planned this afternoon. The Fourth was celebrated at night at Harlandenden house when a box of fireworks was touched off while Mr. Wilson and others of the household watched proceedings from the porch. No definite plans have been made for the President's departure from Cornish. He has already been here longer than on any previous visit, and has been much outdoors.

The President did not go to church Sunday morning but stayed at Harlandenden house. With a family party he later went on an automobile ride.

WHEAT PRICES ARE STEADIER

Owing to the rise in the wheat quotations from Chicago and Minneapolis during the past week, the flour market was steadied, according to local dealers today, and wholesale prices are about the same as last week. Stocks of flour are moderate, dealers continuing to buy as little as possible, anticipating lower markets when the new crop of flour arrives.

Stocks of grain in Boston public elevators were reported today as follows: 124,999 bushels of wheat, 805 bushels of corn and no oats, compared to 49,000 bushels of wheat, 1785 bushels of corn and 8948 bushels of oats last year at this time.

Wholesale prices quoted today on flour are: Spring patents, \$6.75@7.25; spring clears in sacks, \$6.25@6.75; special short patents, \$7.35@7.85; winter patents, \$6@6.25; winter straight, \$5.00@5.25; winter clears, \$5.50@5.80; Kansas patents in sacks, \$5.80 to 6.80.

Further depletion of the visible grain supply in the United States is shown in figures received here today from Chicago: The 10,194,000 bushels of wheat on hand last week has been depleted by 2,246,000 bushels. The 6,743,000 bushels of corn on hand last week was depleted to 5,495,000 bushels and the supply of 5,993,000 bushels of oats was reduced 1,648,000 bushels during the week.

PAPERS FILED BY JOHN W. HAIGIS

Nomination papers for John W. Haigis of Montague, candidate for re-nomination as the Republican senatorial candidate in the Franklin-Hampshire district, were filed with the secretary of state today.

All doubt as to the political intentions of Representative Henry F. Long of Topsfield was dispelled today when he filed papers as a candidate for re-nomination for the House from the twenty-four Essex district. There has been some indication that he might seek the senatorial nomination in the third Essex district.

The Progressive state committee transmitted to the secretary of state the appointment of delegates for the party's state convention.

CHICAGO TRACTION ANSWERS WAGE PLAN

CHICAGO—Leonard A. Busby, president of the surface traction lines, the first witness for the companies before the board of arbitration, settling the street car strike, presented their answer Monday to the demands of the men for better wages. It was, in effect, that Chicago pays higher wages for street car work than any other city in the United States, but is at the bottom of the list in the rate of return on the capital invested.

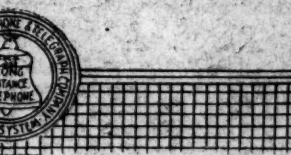
Keeping In Touch

When the up-to-date man wants to take a day off, a week-end trip, or even a month's vacation, he doesn't sigh "to get away from a telephone."

Like E. H. Harriman, he makes the telephone a servant, not a master; uses it when he deems it desirable to keep in touch with business affairs; and refuses to let it intrude upon his leisure, without warrant.

One talk daily to the office or factory, and—for a limited period, at least—the rest of the day belongs to the man who has the right kind of an organization.

There will be no toll charge on a Particular Party Call if you are not connected with the person whose name you have given to the Toll Operator.



MISS ADDAMS SAYS EUROPEAN PEOPLES WISH FOR PEACE

NEW YORK—Miss Jane Addams, chairman of the International Congress of Women for Peace, that met at The Hague in April last, and who headed the delegations appointed at the conference to visit the various countries on a peace mission, arrived here Sunday on the steamship St. Louis from Liverpool. Miss Addams, with other delegates, visited most of the countries at war, met and talked with leading civil and military authorities and sounded them on the question of peace.

"The nations at war," said Miss Addams, "have no choice but to go on. No negotiations can now be offered by any of them without giving the appearance of weakness, and none of the nations as yet feels in the slightest but that its cause can and must succeed. "Every day that peace negotiations are delayed will make terms of peace just that much harder. The heavy toll of life and the expenditure of treasure mean that the people will expect just that much more consideration for their agreement to end the war. What will be the outcome, and what nation or nations will be the mediative forces cannot be known at this time despite the fact that I found everywhere a spirit of anxiety among the people to stop the horror."

What country could or would take the lead in peace negotiations Miss Addams could not say. While America, she said, was recognized as the strongest of the neutrals, in Germany there was resentment owing to the sale of arms and ammunition to the Allies. In France she said she found resentment because the United States had not made formal protest over the invasion of Belgium.

In Germany, however, she said she found among officials an acknowledgment that the United States was acting wholly within her rights in selling arms and ammunition to whoever ofered to buy. Informed that an appointment had been arranged for her with President Wilson, Miss Addams expressed herself as honored, and said that she would probably go to Washington next week and would tell President Wilson what she had observed. Miss Addams was met at the pier by about 40 women, representing 17 peace societies.

On board the St. Louis also was D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal operator, who comes here to supervise and expedite the production of munitions for the Allies. Mr. Thomas was met at the pier by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador to the United States, and Willard D. Straight of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Three Reasons Why Seeger

THE ORIGINAL SIPHON REFRIGERATOR Is The Best

Temperature.—A lower, more uniform temperature is maintained because the "Seeger" has 14 thicknesses of the most effective insulating ever put into a refrigerator. This saves ice and money.

Circulation.—The Seeger Siphon System produces such a rapid circulation of cold, pure, dry air that all odors and impurities are chased in less than 480 current of air, thus permitting all foods including Cantaloupes, Citrus, Apples, etc., to be kept pure and sweet in same compartment.

Cleanliness.—The seamless interior of white porcelain or enamel, creates a perfectly smooth surface in which no cracks or crevices become even the corners are rounded.

Come in and let us prove these and many other reasons why the "Seeger" is the best refrigerator buy on the market today.

Seeger Refrigerator Co. Boston Retail Display Rooms 25 and 27 Union St. St. Paul, Los Angeles, Cal., Dallas, Tex.

GOVERNMENT LOSE READING RAILROAD SEPARATION SUIT

PHILADELPHIA—The United States district court rendered a decision Saturday in favor of the defendant in the government suit to dissolve the Reading company and to separate the New Jersey Central railroad from the Reading. The suit was against the three Reading companies, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and other concerns and individuals in the coal-producing or coal-carrying trade. The object of the action was to break up an alleged combination among them which the government charged existed in violation of the Sherman antitrust law and the commodities clause of the Hepburn railroad act.

The court divided the defendants into two groups, one headed by the Reading Holding Company and the other by the Lehigh Navigation Company. The only connection between the two, the court said, is a certain agreement made in March, 1871, and the court holds that this agreement does not violate the laws of the United States and therefore the Lehigh Navigation group need not be further considered. But the government is allowed to proceed against this group separately if it decides to do so.

The canals and the Wilmington & Northern railroad are considered as negligible features and the bill is dismissed as to them.

ARCHITECTS SOON TO BE SELECTED

Selection of an architect to make the plans for the proposed new buildings of the Massachusetts Normal Art school by the state board of education, will be made at a meeting Friday afternoon. Examples of the work done by 20 or more architects of this state, have been studied by the board. As soon as the decision is reached, James Frederick Hopkins, director of the school, will turn over to the architect selected, notes and data in regard to the requirements of the buildings to make them suitable for efficient work. Mr. Hopkins has been visiting the various art and industrial schools of the country during the last few months, for the purpose of observing their buildings and collecting this data.

AMUSEMENTS
NANTASKET
HOURLY SERVICE—ONE HOUR'S SAIL
PLYMOUTH
Daily at 10 A.M.
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

NEW YORK \$2.25
By Trolley and Post via Providence
Lv. Providence 8 a. m. (Daily and Sunday)
2:45 p. m.
Tickets—Bay Star St. Ry.—15 Milk St.

GLOUCESTER & NORTH SHORE
Large Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave Boston every days 10 A. M. & 2 P. M. Sunday and Holiday days, 10:15 A. M. Leave Gloucester Week days 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays 2:30 P. M. Central Wharf, foot of State St., Boston. Take Atlantic Ave. Elevated to State St. BOARD TRIP, \$1.00.
S. M. MERCHANT, U. Mgr. R. & G. S. S. CO.

FOLLOW THE BLUE FLAG TO NORUMBEGA
Opens Daily 10 A.M.
Cape Ann
Cape Cod
Cape Cod
Cape Cod

To PROVINCETOWN
100 MILE DAILY ROUND TRIP \$1.
On the Dorset Bridge, leaving wharf at Atlantic St., July 9 A. M. Sunday and holidays only. Cape Cod R. R. Co. 2nd Main Bldg.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MACARONI AND SPAGHETTI DISHES

Macaroni and spaghetti have come into such general use that most people forget that they were really borrowed from the Italians. The best macaroni comes from the continent of Europe—best for the reason that it cooks better than any other, though there are two or three brands, that seem to be constantly improving.

The macaroni which is of a yellowish color is usually the best; the white kind is inferior and lacks body. It increases in boiling at about a fourfold rate, so one may judge in this way the quantity to use for the number of portions to be served. To boil macaroni properly (and the same rules apply to spaghetti), have the water boiling and jumping, throw into it a tablespoon of salt, then break the macaroni into desired lengths and drop it into the water a little at a time, so as not to stop the water boiling. When it has boiled from 15 to 20 minutes, pinch a piece between the thumb and finger to test whether or not it is perfectly done. Then throw it into a sieve and pour cold lukewarm water through it, then cold water, which will remove the mucilaginous liquid that makes it cling together. Pour it back into the basin and it is ready to fix in any of the various dishes which have been selected for the day.

Baked Macaroni—Make a cream sauce, not too thick; add to it a dash of paprika, a half cup of grated English cheese, and the macaroni. Put all into a well-buttered baking dish, sprinkling the top with a tablespoon of very dry bread crumbs mixed with a little of the cheese, and bake a delicate brown.

Macaroni Cutlets—Boil and prepare the macaroni as above. When ready chop it slightly and add six ounces of bread crumbs, a teaspoon of thyme and one of parsley. Fry in butter three finely sliced onions and two tomatoes; when done, turn into the mixture, adding one egg, a tablespoon of sugar, pepper and salt. Shape into cutlets, roll in flour and fry in hot fat, drain and serve with a rich smooth tomato sauce, garnished with parsley and toast tips.

Macaroni à l'Italienne—For this dish boil half a package of ribbon macaroni and drain it in the usual way. Mix in a half pint of milk, a dessertspoonful of cornstarch, boil until it thickens slightly, then add pepper, salt and a half cup of grated cheese, a lump of butter the size of an egg and one cup of rich, smooth tomato sauce that has had a bad of garlic boiled in it. Pour all over the macaroni and serve very hot.

Macaroni, Saffron Curry Sauce—Boil a half package of macaroni in the usual way. To one pint of red stock add a half

teaspoonful of curry powder and a saltspoon of saffron, rub a little flour and butter together and thicken the sauce to the consistency of honey; add salt, a teaspoon of sugar and heat the macaroni in the sauce until it is hot, then serve.

Macaroni Pudding—Put two and a half ounces of macaroni into a pint of hot milk with the peel of one lemon and let it simmer gently until the macaroni is done; then turn into a buttered pie dish, spread with marmalade and remove the peel. Mix one pint of milk with three eggs, adding three tablespoons of sugar, a grating of nutmeg, two teaspoons of vanilla and pour the mixture over that in the pie dish. Bake a half hour in a moderate oven.

Italian Spaghetti—Boil the spaghetti the same way as the macaroni and let it stand while making the sauce. Make a smooth tomato sauce, highly seasoned and slightly thickened, strain over the spaghetti, heat and then add two tablespoons of bread crumbs that have been fried in butter and three tablespoons of Parmesan cheese. For a package of the spaghetti, a pint of the sauce should be made.

Buttered Spaghetti—Boil a half package of spaghetti as usual; add a teaspoonful of fresh fennel seed to a half pint of melted butter and let simmer for five minutes without burning; add a teaspoon of onion juice, salt and cayenne pepper, and mix with the spaghetti. When hot remove from the fire and stir into it a half cup of grated English cheese.

Spaghetti à la Turque—Boil half a package of spaghetti, wash and drain, then chop it quite fine and add a half pint of fine dry bread crumbs, with a grated onion, two tablespoons of chopped parsley, pepper, salt, a tablespoon of chutney syrup, a generous grating of nutmeg and one beaten egg. Turn the mixture into small, buttered cups and steam for an hour and a half, then turn out on to individual plates and cover with a rich brown gravy.

The market affords a number of varieties of macaroni for as many different purposes. There is that which comes in the shape of little Mexican hats with finely pointed brims. These are cooked and washed, and are then ready to be dropped into the soup or they may be served with a drawn or melted butter sauce as a vegetable.

Then there is the ribbon macaroni, colored sage green with parsley, which is very nice to use as a vegetable or in soup. It also comes pink, being colored with tomatoes. It is to be had in fluted sticks, in fluted rings and in a number of other fanciful forms.

APPARATUS FOR DRYING CLOTHES

Experience has shown that the most satisfactory method of drying clothes out of doors is to use what is called a "lawn clothes-drier." This is an apparatus which is attached to the top of a high pole and which looks not unlike an inverted umbrella, though it is square instead of round. The pole is placed in a hole in the ground and thus held steady, while the top of the drier turns in the wind, thus drying the clothes more quickly. The top has five rows of rope and these afford 150 feet of drying surface. The divisions of the outside row are lengthy enough so that sheets and tablecloths can be hung on them without being folded.

These driers may be had at different prices, but the most improved kind with a steel pole costs about \$7. When this apparatus is not in use the top folds up just like an umbrella and is taken out of the pole, then the pole itself is taken out of the ground, and a metal cap

placed over the hole. Cheaper driers are managed in about the same way, except that the top cannot be detached from the pole but closes down over it.

A lawn clothes-drier does not necessarily have to be erected on a lawn. It can also be set up on a roof, providing a box is built for holding the pole. Similar driers are made for piazzas, only these do not have a pole but are attached to the side of the house.

For indoor drying the wooden-arm drier gives the best satisfaction. This can be folded up against the wall when not in use.

Lemonade

Rind and juice of three lemons, two ounces loaf sugar, one quart of boiling water. Peel lemons very thin, and put in a jug with the sugar, pour over the boiling water, and let cool, strain and add water to strained juice when cold.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Roads Where Once Were Trails

Most of the long roads of the United States were at one time trails made by the Indians; or else they were buffalo trails, as they were called. The buffaloes used to travel in single file, just like wild geese, following a leader for miles and miles. They would never hesitate at a hard place, but would plunge down a steep slope and up the other side of the gully; and on, straight on, till they found water, or places where rock salt cropped out of the earth. The buffaloes used to lick the salt, and this gave the name "Salt Lick" to many streams which flowed in those regions where salt was in rock form.

The buffalo trail was sometimes so deep that a man riding on horseback found its steep sides as high as his saddle. Along these narrow, deep runs, which could scarcely be called roads, the Indians used to travel when they changed camp; and afterwards the white settlers followed these trails and also the other trails, made by the Indians.

An Indian trail was not so straight as a buffalo trail. The Indians would go around some obstacle, like a tangle of brush or a fallen tree or a steep gorge, where the big buffaloes would push straight along and somehow overcome what blocked the path. The Indians would also make a roundabout trail for the sake of hiding their path. Then, as other Indians followed along it, this trail came to be distinctly marked. In Cooper's novels we read how the white men exploring the country used to follow the Indian trails and how the path often became so faintly marked that the white man could not trace it, but had to trust his Indian guide or companion to find it.

Nowadays in many parts of the western mountains, and in the United States and Canada, new roads are being made where the Indian trails ran. Little by little the trail became a pack road, that

is a path that could be followed on horseback, or with an animal loaded with a pack of luggage. This widened it, and so today road-makers find it quite easy to level the path, straighten it, fill it with stone and lay a splendid highway. Stone bridges are built where before was perhaps a frail plank or two laid over a chasm.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Numerical enigma: Tippecanoe and Tyler too. Refer to President Harrison's victory at Tippecanoe. The words are: Tear, point, coal, poetry, den.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC

In this double acrostic from the English newspaper, the Queen, the first four lines describe the whole word. Each of the others describes a single word (these are of various length) and the initials and finals of these words spell the whole word.

Our yokels all know this remarkable name,
And so does each borough or town cit;
'Tis blazon'd abroad by the trumpet of Fame,
But how in the world d'ye pronounce it?

1. 'Twas found, we are told, in a wonderful pie
With a thrust of a thumb for its capture.
2. Such the delicate hue on the cheek of a maid
(J. M. Barrie connects it with Rapture).

3. We may so call the people who say they see plain
That there's nought but disaster impending.
4. Two thirds of ten and a luminous train
Make a line that's defined by descending.

Marked Change in Paris Fashions in the Past Year



(Reproduced by permission)
Two models in blue and black, from Zimmermann's

(By a special correspondent)

PARIS, France.—The Bois is at its best now, with the trees laden with bloom, and there was quite a large gathering of smart people lunching at Ermenouville one day recently. The change in fashions from last season is quite startling. Short full skirts, with little close bodices, in which women look like schoolgirls, and wide, shady brimmed hats, trimmed flat, or close little toques with scarcely any trimming, and of course, with the short frocks, the shoes are very noticeable. The most fashionable are very high boots in extremely soft leather.

A pretty innovation are the colored shirtwaists with tailored suits; for example, a suit of fawn covert coating, belted at the waist and with breast pocket and big pockets on the basque, was worn over a shirt of old rose linen with ivory buttons, and a turn-down collar and open front, whilst a dark blue tailleur had a smart shirt of cerise and cerise stripes, with a high collar finished with tiny white lingerie ruffles. These both hailed from Bernard's.

A Beer tailleur was charming, in dark blue gabardine, skirt in box plaits, and with braces and corselet all in one with the skirt, which does so much to make a blouse fit in to the costume. The coat charmingly simple, belted at the waist with the same dark blue, passed through steel slides, a very short plaited basque, the new collar which is just a straight

band across the back over which the blouse collar falls softly, and buttons down the front.

The two illustrations are from Zimmermann's. The first, "Marne," of check barège in dark blue and black, cut on the cross and made up with the yoke to the skirt and the under bodice of dark blue plain chiffon, and the second "Joffre," of dark blue with black silk braid.

Cheese Sticks

Two cups of flour, one half cup of lard, one half pound of grated cheese and a little salt. Roll out thin after mixing well. Cut into strips and bake a light brown.

Camping Trips With Automobile and in Other Ways

To get out into the open when warm weather comes is the natural desire of all people housed in the city dwelling places during the winter months, the only question being just how it can be done most satisfactorily in the short vacation time often allotted.

There are many varieties of outdoor pleasure—in a canoe, with a pack-horse, merely tramping, and—perhaps the most delightful of all—automobile camping. The latter is fascinating because it enables one to move as often as desired with little trouble in packing, and no laborious carrying. The tent and the poles are all stowed away in a bag, the poles, telescope and all being carried on the machine. As the machine forms part of the tent support, there is less work and time spent in getting ready for the night's stop. With the tent up, the ground cloth laid, the sleeping bags or cots spread, folding chairs and table set up and the dinner cooking over the campfire, what can be more delightful and comfortable?

The tool-box of the automobile carries all necessary tools, and various portable lamps and candles furnish all the light needed after the sun has set. There are folding rubber bathtubs and bowls for all uses, and the wall pockets of khaki to hang on the tent walls answer in place of the bureau or stand at home to hold the small articles of the toilet. A tiny clothesline and folding coat and shirt hangers solve the rest of the hanging problem.

Khaki camp dresses for the women and suits for the men are the best for trips of this sort. They have hats and caps to match and they stand all sorts of weather. Next in importance is the camp cooking outfit and of course there are any number to choose from; but one of the best may be carried on the trunk rack or on the running-board. The kit contains three nickel-plated boxes for all manner of foods, including salads and sandwiches; two cooking pots, one frying pan, one boiling pot and enameled plates, cups, saucers, knives and forks for six people. A porcelain jar of butter; a pepper, salt and mustard set, and a sugar caddy, one pint bottle, dish towels, cloths and dishmop. For a long trip an extra case may be carried with an ice chamber in the center in which to pack the more perishable foods and the drinkables, though the water for drinking purposes is more often carried in the self-cooling water bottle of white heavy linen duck. When filled, this bottle exudes constantly a small amount of water and the rapid evaporation cools its contents, especially

if it is hung in a draft at the back of the motor.

A folding oven is an extra which requires little room, and another convenience is the small automobile fireless cooker. This, filled in the morning, just before camp is broken for a day's trip, will furnish a hot luncheon at noon during a short stop.

Cooking in the open does not vary materially from plain, wholesome cooking at home, except that all the things one is used to are not at hand. The first requisite is a properly constructed fire. To get this, take good hard wood, and split into small lengths; lay down two bed sticks and cross them with two others near the ends, and so on up until the pen is a foot high. Start the fire in this pen and cover with a layer of parallel sticks an inch apart, and cross with another layer upward for one more foot. The free draft so made is like a chimney, and the fire will burn down to a bed of coals sufficient to cook the dinner. Bread or biscuit is baked in the oven.

The concentrated foods have simplified good living to a marvelous extent for the camper, and the demand has made them practical, cheap and excellent in quality. "Hardtack," or army bread, in five-pound sealed tins, costs 75 cents and it is safe to take a couple of boxes along to use until one gets used to baking over the camp fire. Egg powder and evaporated milk make many camp dainties possible that never could have been before. Lentils, rice, corn-meal, navy beans, oat meal and dried potatoes and mushrooms are cheap and insure staple foods. Cornstarch and the various gelatine powders are convertible into numberless good dishes.

BLOUSE FOR OUTDOOR PASTIMES

Women who are fond of outdoor sports will find this blouse satisfactory. It is smart in its lines, it is becoming,



yet at the same time it is sufficiently loose to allow perfect freedom of movement. The open neck is a desirable one

for costumes of the sort and the sleeves can be made of any preferred length. Here, it is made of handkerchief linen in the fashionable stripes and with trimming of the color edged with white. It can be copied in tub silk to give the same effect or it can be made of plain material, and linen, the washable silks, voiles and crepes are all fashionable.

The blouse is an exceedingly simple one with only shoulder and under-arm seams, but the arrangement of the belt gives it an air of distinction. The front edges are finished with hems.

For the medium size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, three yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44, with 1/2 yard of colored material 27 inches wide and 3/4 yard of white for the trimming.

The pattern (\$7.05) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inch bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Short Cut in Cooking

Much work is avoided if, when flouring chops, steak, chicken, or anything to be rolled in cracker crumbs or meal, one uses a small tough paper sack to hold the flour or meal instead of putting it on a plate. This is a clean method, takes less time and there are no messy dishes to wash. Drop one or two pieces in sack, catch by the top and hold tightly, turn upside down quickly once or twice, remove, drop into hot fat. Doughnuts may be sugared in the same way. Modern Priscilla.

QUAINT COSTUMES FOUND IN ATTICS

The historical pageants which have been held the last few years in many city and country districts have brought to light some charming old costumes hidden away in the attics of ancient houses.

One of the traditions of the modern pageant is that, so far as possible, the costumes shall be not only genuinely old-time, but that the gowns and bonnets, shawls and reticules shall be worn by descendants of the people who owned them in days gone by. The village that intends celebrating its history in pageantry, therefore, finds most of its women searching through the trunks under the eaves for the faded silk gowns, fine threadbare embroideries, quaint laughable hats and caps, green spike-tailed coats for the men, and odd brooches, earrings, and hair jewelry which have lain so long undisturbed.

It is not until the genuine garments of 50 years and more ago are donned by the women of today that we can realize how the cycle of fashion has been revolving. A few years ago the quaint full gowns which were recently worn in a pageant in New England, would have aroused immense amusement; and the poke bonnets and flat hats would have provoked smiles; but so quickly has the present style been moving toward these very features that these costumes might almost, at first glance, seem to belong to the current season. The gathered skirts, ruffles, drooping sleeves and white lace collars are all echoed in the 1915 models, and although we have not harked back to the shoulder cape and the hoops, well, the fall fashions have not been announced as yet, and it is entirely possible that we may repeat our grandmothers' garb in even greater detail than has already developed.

The old gowns worn in the pageant are all of such handsome material and workmanship that they have stood admirably the passing of the years, and they rustled and swayed as crisply as if they were still new, although their colors had softened and the creases made by the folds long undisturbed could not be ironed out. One dress was a brocade which had the boasted quality of "standing alone." It was in a rich brown and green, with a design of bowknots wrought in raised velvet on a ground of grosgrain silk. Its "basque" was tight-fitting and ended at the waist with a thick cording, pointed back and front. The full shirred cap sleeves fell over pointed white undersleeves of a thick hand-wrought embroidery which exists no longer save in the pieces handed down from the women whose handiwork they were.

With the gown was worn a capacious bonnet of shirred silk, faced with a ruffling of white, and having a single crimson strawberry dangling over the hair.

Another dress was one of those stiff black and white checked silks with a deep pocket secreted in its billows, from which peppermints mysteriously appeared, familiar to those who remember their great-grandmothers and great-aunts. It is a pattern which is known no more, and the quality too seems to have disappeared nowadays, for this was a silk with "body" plenty and to spare. The odd little shoulder cape was edged with a bias band of plain black silk, and its wearer, whose mother had worn it 40 years before, found a yellowed lace cap of exquisite workmanship to complete her costume.

The most prettily old-fashioned costume seen in the pageant was of a lustrous blue silk, trimmed with ruffle after ruffle of a heavy blue and white checked silk banding and blue silk fringe. The sleeves were capped above and made in "angel" style below, and a small beaded reticule, faded into the richest of dull shades, hung from one wrist. A poke bonnet of yellowed straw, with bright apple green silk trimming and the once-popular ruche, served to put its wearer into the atmosphere of long ago.

Girls' Club in New Quarters

New rooms for the Girls Club in Princess street were opened yesterday, says the St. John (N. B.) Telegraph. This club, which has no particular source of revenue, is recognized as an important organization and one deserving of encouragement, and assistance from the public. Girls who are working in the city and who are strangers form the membership of the club, and it is the welfare of these girls that is directed and guarded through the activities of the club and its friends. Excellent results have been attained and a forward movement is certain in the new quarters.

Accommodations in Princess street include a spacious recreation hall, four bedrooms, a kitchen with gas range, baths and an office for the director, Miss Pitt. A matron will be engaged. Classes will be arranged for social and educational advancement, and instruction will be given in drawing and other lines of endeavor. With the facilities at hand the girls will now be able to enjoy a varied entertainment and to prepare luncheons for themselves.

QUILLING IS PRETTY ON TAFFETA

To how many pretty trimmings the skirt of the moment lends itself! In one case it may be set into deep tucks, getting bigger at the base, in which quill taffetas gives a remarkably good account of itself. Again, if the skirt be of ninon, bands of velvet or taffeta may encircle it at intervals with great charm in the contrast of textures, writes a contributor to The Gentlewoman (London). Then braids, one perhaps four inches wide, and another one inch, may be arranged around a skirt, as was the case when a frock of thinnest black-faced cloth was encircled with a deep braid, and then an equally wide inlet of black ninon, run with three lines of inch-wide braid.

Quilling is one of the prettiest little touches that could possibly be planned for taffeta, and I am thinking at the moment of a black taffeta, which was given a long spreading tunic, both tunic and underskirt being edged with this attractive quilling. When one comes to look back, the tunic has survived because it led up to the spreading skirt. Another revival is the frock in which a base, from somewhere about the knees, borders another material forming the frock down to that point. I saw the other day this idea worked out with fine white gauzy crepe and black taffeta, the latter, of course, forming the base. Heading the black, and on the white was a straight edged black Chantilly lace. It has this particular advantage, the blending of this revival, that it serves for the hottest day, and yet has the practical taffeta skirt. Of course, there is

a difference in the cut of today from that of a few years back: the solid base used to gird in the upper part; just the reverse of the present state of affairs.

Black Chantilly is certainly a very popular lace just now, and together with black net might make with great success the cool dark summer frock that is always such an asset. Each summer has seen the blending of dark blue, either taffeta or ninon, with black Chantilly and net, and the other day I saw the familiar scheme of taffeta, net and Chantilly with the blue taffeta finely striped in black. By the way the two-part frock about which I have been talking, works out rather well in striped and plain taffeta, and if it were a three-piece affair, with the coat of the plain, the whole might be very useful. I am really quoting a case in which the striped taffeta forming the upper part of the frock was arranged with horizontal stripes. Also is it worth mentioning that these revived two-fabric dresses are of course cut with the flow of the skirt all in one, the upper joined to the lower as if one fabric formed the skirt from waist to hem.

Apricot Jam

This is cheap and excellent. Take two pounds stoned dried apricots, four pints water, six pounds sugar. Soak fruit for two days in water. Boil and beat till pulpy from one half to three fourths hour. Add sugar and boil from 20 to 30 minutes. This makes about 12 pounds of jam.

SIEGEL COOPER & CO
The Big Store Chicago's Economy Center
CHICAGO

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\$18.95 and \$25.00 are the most popular prices for Wardrobe Trunks today, indicating the rapid progress that has been made in the production of these useful articles, which a few years ago could not be had in reliable qualities under double these prices.

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More sold than all other silk gloves combined

COL. ROOSEVELT
PLEADS FOR A
CLOSER UNION

(Continued from page one)

mission to citizenship, if they take place on the Fourth of July. It is earnestly to be desired that they shall become national in scope. A committee under the name of "national Americanization day committee" has already been formed with this purpose in view. The old type of flamboyant Fourth of July speech gradually grew to imply something really discreditable in the way of insincerity and buncombe. This is inevitable where words are freely used without any real purpose and ability to relate them to facts (whether in speeches, arbitration treaties, or peace conventions, by the way). The proposal now is to substitute, for speeches which mean nothing, action toward a definite end, action which shall represent practical effort toward the achievement of realizable ideals.

The dreadful world-war now waging, with its threat of involving us, and with the very unhealthy upgrowth during the past 10 months of an aggressive hyphenated-Americanism (hand in hand with an ignoble peace-at-any-priceism) in our own country, has emphasized the need that we of this nation shall become wholly united. There should be no more hyphenated Americans, neither native-Americans nor foreign-Americans. Each American of foreign birth or origin who sincerely desires to become a good citizen should show his good citizenship by being wholly and without reserve, and without divided allegiance, and with emphatic repudiation of the entire principal of "dual nationality," an American citizen and nothing else. If in good faith and with a single heart he becomes such an American citizen, it should be clearly understood that it is infamous, that it is treachery to our institutions, to make any discrimination against him because of the creed which he professes or fails to profess. The obligation is mutual and reciprocal.

Having this in view, we should make our Fourth of July speeches and exercises the beginning of a constructive program. It is a good thing to salute the flag and to give citizenship buttons. It is a better thing clearly to keep in mind the needs of America; and to strive efficiently to meet the needs of the foreign-born American citizen, in order the better to meet the needs of our common country, in which his children and our children are to dwell side by side, and ultimately to see their blood fused and all alike adopt the same ideals.

It has been recommended that the public schools should be used in connection with these celebrations. In them on the evening before the Fourth the American-born and the foreign-born who intend to become Americans, should be encouraged to meet, so that each shall see and know the others as fellow-citizens. District groups would thus be gathered in the various public schools and patriotic exercises should be held; and the school children, who are themselves, no matter what their parentage, in the overwhelming majority of cases native-born, can best bring the two groups together and make them realize their community of fundamental interest in American citizenship. This will give the individual contact which is the necessary preliminary to that group contact which is itself a step toward doing away with the group. Then, on the day following the Fourth of July itself, there can be a general gathering where the people will meet less intimately, but where they can all take part in expressing with fervor and in no perfunctory manner their loyalty to America. The addresses themselves should mark the beginning of work for certain definite objects. Among these are:

1. The hastening of the speaking of English. Every public school, every business or philanthropic agency, should be employed for this purpose. There should be a multiplication of facilities for this purpose in schools, in lessons, in pay envelopes. There should be advancement of wages and promotion for workmen who speak English. There can be no objection to, on the contrary in many cases good will come from, preserving other languages, and above all by spreading among all our people the best old-country traditions and customs—the German "Gemüthlichkeit," for instance. But the first duty of our citizens is to develop their own American traditions and customs; and English is the master key to American opportunity and the primal sign of citizenship. In time of peace our people need this common language for safety and social success, for the sake of proper performance of all the duties of citizenship, and for the proper taking advantage of industrial opportunities. In time of war it is essential as a sign of national solidarity.

2. Illiteracy should be reduced. Every immigrant under 44 should learn to read and write, whether in school or by correspondence courses. Every American citizen should read at least one American newspaper written in the language of his fellow-countrymen. The man born abroad will naturally and properly read a newspaper written in the language of his birthplace; but he should also learn to read another newspaper, one written in the language which is the language of his adopted country, which will probably be the sole language of his sons, and almost certainly the sole language of his grandsons.

3. There should be a change in the naturalization ceremony. It should mean something. The standard should be raised, and yet the process simplified, and the sessions adapted to the needs of the workmen. He should be put to less cost of money and less waste of time; and on the other hand he should be required to take part in it as a dignified procedure and to show that he has a feeling of loyalty and understanding.

as a coming citizen. The woman, in my judgment, should be required herself to become a citizen, not to become one merely by marrying a man who is one. She should be taught what American citizenship means in rights, in protection to her when she works and as a wife and mother, and in protection to her children. American-born women should seek out their incoming sisters, to carry to them the best that there is in America, in the standards of living, in care of children, in the self-respecting performance of duty by man and wife alike in the home. Our educational institutions should work hand-in-hand with the court in all these matters.

5. People cannot teach what they do not themselves know. They cannot give what they do not themselves possess. The realization by American-born men and women of their duty to the immigrant would inevitably force them to a realization of their own duties and make them ashamed to claim short thereof. The man or woman who shirks duty, the wife or husband who shirks the performance of duty to children, and above all who shirks having children, had best keep away from the immigrants, because he or she is merely a noxious feature in American life.

The man or woman who speaks of foreign-born citizens with habitual contempt or hostility, using offensive nicknames about them, is doing all that can be done to perpetuate hyphenated Americanism in its worst form. Let the decent, self-respecting, duty-performing American man and American woman show their real and hearty fellow feeling with, and respect for, the immigrant by trying to help that immigrant to a loftier patriotism and to the practical application of such patriotism in the everyday life of the home and the neighborhood, the state and the nation. Let the United States mean to the immigrant something more than digging ditches, running machines or keeping boarders. Let the Fourth of July be accepted as a day when a real beginning is made to secure equality before the law, and equality in industrial opportunity for native-born and foreign-born alike. Let us abolish the padrone, abolish the last vestige of peonage, and everything that tends toward the slavery of workmen and discrimination against immigrants.

Do not let the immigrant come here who ought not to come; but if he is allowed to come, treat him exactly as any one else is treated. Let us make the Fourth of July an invitation to all residents in America, foreign-born and native-born alike, to become real citizens of the country and to realize that we are not many peoples but one nation. Then let us make it by law a national holiday; for there can be no better national holiday than one consecrated to making all dwellers within our boundaries desire to become citizens, and to emphasizing the things that unite them with, and not those that divide them from, their fellows. In short, the proposal is that on this Fourth of July we shall inaugurate the practice of establishing, on what has become by custom our great national holiday, an American contact with every immigrant in America, a contact which shall bring personal relationship, institutional opportunity, industrial fellowship; a contact which, having been begun, shall then be persevered in.

Surely this is a project which should commend itself heartily to all our people who seriously appreciate the problems before us as a nation. The events of the last few months have brought vividly home to all of us the extreme danger to this country of permitting the upgrowth here of any system of group citizenship. The hyphenated American is a danger to the country. This is true whether he call himself English-American or French-American, German-American or Irish-American; and it is well to remember that it is also true if in a narrow spirit of intolerant exclusiveness he calls himself native-American. Americanization is a matter of spirit and soul, not a matter of a man's physical birthplace or his national origin or his creed.

When I was police commissioner of New York, I was thrown into intimate contact with many good Americans, with many good citizens of the great city. On the whole it seemed to me that of the men with whom I was thus thrown into contact, the two best and most useful Americans were Jacob Riis, who was born in Denmark and who throughout his life was one of the most potent influences in this country for the highest kind of American nationalism and good citizenship, and Arthur von Briesen, who was born in Germany, and who fought in our civil war, and who in founding the Legal Aid Society had met in efficient manner one of the most crying needs of the day, the need of making the law the true handmaid of justice; the need of making the law an aid instead of merely a menace to those who stand most in need of the law's assistance.

No men whose ancestors came over on the Mayflower could have possibly rendered better service to the cause of genuine Americanism than these two men were then rendering. Under me at the time there were working in the department men whose forefathers for generations had been born in the United States and men whose forefathers had come over from Ireland. Some of these were good men and some of these were bad men; the former I am happy to say outnumbering the latter. But any line of division drawn between the good and the bad, the efficient and the inefficient, would have run at right angles to the line of cleavage between those whose fathers were of foreign and those whose fathers were of native-American stock. In the same way there were under me men who were Protestants, men who were Roman Catholics, men who were Jews; and an exactly parallel statement would have to be made by any man who conscientiously strove to sort out from among those who were and those who were not good public servants.

This country is a crucible, a melting-pot in which many different races

are being fused into one. The true test of the worth of such a melting-pot is the completeness of the fusion. If some of the material remains as an unfused lump it is worthless in itself, and it is also a detriment to the rest of the mixture. In other words, nothing but damage comes both to themselves, and to all of us as a whole, from any group; and nothing but damage comes from the action of any group of native Americans who seek to discriminate against good Americans who were born abroad or who profess a different creed, simply because they thus have a different birthplace or thus worship their creator in a different manner.

In short words, it is an outrage for any citizens of this country to act as German-Americans, English-Americans or Irish-Americans, or in any way to use their citizenship, excepting each as a plain American citizen, no more and no less, whose prime concern is the honor and the interest of America and whose desire is to see the United States behave with equal justice toward all the other nations and peoples of mankind; and it is no less an outrage to discriminate for or against a man because of the national origin of himself or his forbears, or because he is or is not a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, a Jew or a Gentile.

Often good citizens of foreign birth are puzzled by the term "hyphenated Americanism," being uneasy lest it be applied to them as a term of offense because they are not native born. It should be clearly understood that it is just as offensive, just as un-American, to ascribe "hyphenated Americanism" to a good American who was born abroad as it is for an American born abroad himself to use the term in such manner as to show that his interests are not at one with those of all other American citizens. It is offensive and mischievous for any native-born American to speak of a first-class American citizen who happens to have been born in Ireland or Germany as a "German-American" or an "Irish-American." If the newcomer is a good American he is entitled to be spoken of as such and as nothing else, and he is entitled to exactly the same respect as if descended from any Mayflower Pilgrim or Hudson river patroon or Virginia settler on the banks of the James.

Native-Americanism is itself merely a species of hyphenated Americanism. Insistence upon it merely weakens us when we denounce, as we are in honor bound to denounce, every species of foreign-Americanism. The very fact that we must decline to allow the principle of dual nationality in our life, that we must insist that the German-American or Irish-American is false to America if he tries to shape American policy in the interest of or against the interest of any foreign country, because of his own blood-connection with that foreign country, must make us no less insistent that if he in good faith does his duty as an American citizen he shall be put on an exact equality with every native-born American.

Any one of us who has ever commanded American troops in battle has commanded men who were born abroad, men of native birth whose parents were born abroad and men of old revolutionary stock; and such a commander has been no true American if he failed to treat all these men alike on a common basis, and to judge them solely by the test of their patriotism and soldierly efficiency. He must insist that all alike occupy exactly the same position of unflinching and single-minded loyalty to the American flag, and of complete severance of recognition of or loyalty to any foreign power whatsoever; and in return he must not only in act but in feeling put all who so behave on a plane of absolute equality of treatment according to conduct, foreign born and native born, Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jew, standing on an exact level. What is thus true of military life is no less true of civil life.

The men who stand for insistence upon complete Americanization of the foreign-born citizen in our country must remember that duty and right should always go hand in hand; that there must ever be mutuality of obligation. Our attitude is necessary and proper when we insist upon complete Americanization as a matter of duty on the part of the immigrant; but it is proper only if we give to the immigrant who fully performs this duty a full and frank assurance that in return he shall be admitted to an absolute equality of rights with the native-born. It is a wicked and abhorrent thing for any American of German parentage or German birth to fail to denounce the action of Germany in the case of the Gulflicht and the Lusitania precisely as he would denounce it if the offense were committed by an English or a French instead of a German submarine. It is a wicked and abhorrent thing for such a citizen not to understand that his whole and undivided loyalty is due to the United States, and only to the United States. But it is no less wicked and abhorrent to discriminate against the good citizen who is without reserve and completely an American because he is of German birth or descent (and, incidentally, the present writer is partly of German descent and has found by 40 years' experience of American life that there are no more useful citizens of our country than such Americans of German birth or descent). Moreover, such misconduct tends to defeat its own nominal purpose, for it tends to perpetuate the evil principle of group division by nationalities, or dual nationality, of poly-nationalism, in American life.

This is just as true when the animosity is directed against the professed sons of a given creed as when it is directed against citizens of a given national origin. The very fact that we believe as one of the cardinal principles of American public policy in the non-sectarian public school, supported by the money of the state, for all who desire education at the expense of the state, should make us insist that Roman Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gen-

tile, are in every respect treated alike as regards these schools. The Roman Catholic must be given exactly the same rights as the Protestant in the management of the schools, and in teaching in them. The Protestant who tries to keep a school board exclusively Protestant is an enemy of the public schools; and so he is if he tries to do the same thing with the teaching force.

Of course this applies in every form of public life. The citizen whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, who votes for a public man because he is of the same religious creed is a poor citizen, an unworthy citizen; and he is just as poor a citizen, just as unworthy of the name of American, if he votes against a man because he is a Roman Catholic, a Protestant or a Jew. Whenever in any state a party and a creed tend to become identified the result is, and can only be, mischievous. Let good citizens remember that this mischief is bilateral. Just as much damage to Americanism is being done by the Protestant who votes against a man because he is a Roman Catholic as by the Roman Catholic who tries to put a man in office because he is a Roman Catholic. Each, whatever his private relations, is from the public standpoint a bad citizen. Each, moreover, is doing harm to the cause he represents. The Jew who, without regard to party or principle, votes for every Jew on any ticket who is opposed by a Christian, is strengthening the hands of the equally undesirable Christian, who without regard to party or principle votes against every Jew on any ticket. The Protestants who form associations to oppose the election to office of good citizens merely because they are Roman Catholics, or to oppose men who do equal justice to Roman Catholics, are in reality the allies of the very persons who wish to keep the Roman Catholics as a separate body, aloof in interest from their fellow citizens, and out of touch with the most distinctly American currents of our political life. What is true of such Protestants is equally true of Roman Catholics who act in similar fashion. Injustice done by the men of one religious faith in the name of that religious faith, to those of another faith, tends to weld all who are thus discriminated against, good and bad alike, into one solid and hostile mass. Fair treatment is the only solvent in such cases. If each man is treated on his worth as a man, without regard to creed, it will rapidly grow impossible to hold the man thus welded in a condition of political solidarity with those of his own creed from whom he differs for political reasons or of whom he disapproves on moral grounds.

The opposite course merely forces good and bad alike to make common cause against an enemy who himself makes no discrimination between good and evil. The result of such action is wholly mischievous. Injustice and unfair action invite unjust and unfair action in return. The only healthy political—no more useful citizens of our country than other—association, the only association that can permanently do good in American life, is the association of men, without regard to creed, whose political principles and whose standards of decency and good citizenship impel them to act together for a common purpose; and in every such association, political, military, civic, industrial or social, where real good is done to our common country, it will be found as a matter of fact that men of all creeds and all types of national origin are working together for a common and worthy end.

W. J. BRYAN SPEAKS AT SAN FRANCISCO ON FLAG'S MEANING

SAN FRANCISCO—William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state on Monday at the Panama-Pacific exposition spoke before a great crowd on "The Meaning of the Flag."

He discussed the solving of Democratic problems, the true measure of greatness and the methods the United States should employ in dealing with other nations.

Mr. Bryan was the only speaker who did not appear in the Independence day parade, which was largely military. He said of this that he had arranged to go directly to the exposition grounds.

"I know of no better way to celebrate this day than to consider with you the work that lies before us," Mr. Bryan said. He declared that the precedents of history are largely on the side of property, and that if the United States is to lead the world in the advance toward economic peace it must be guided by the principle that human rights come first.

"We cannot woe the world away from its woes by mental processes," he said, discussing the international situation. "They lack the warmth the present demands. The heart overflowing with sympathy and animated by good will—this, and this only, is equal to the delicate and difficult task for which a great nation has prepared itself."

His audience, he said, was the largest he had ever addressed. Exposition officials announced 122,000 admissions at 2 p. m.

SISTER REPUBLICS SEND
CONGRATULATIONS

WASHINGTON—Messages of congratulation to the United States on the celebration of the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the declaration of independence came into the White House Monday from the executives of foreign countries and from many organizations and individuals.

Cablegrams were received from Yuan Shi Kai, president of the Chinese republic, and from presidents of the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Panama and Cuba.

Members of the committees on finance and water supply of the Cambridge city council and other officials have returned from a visit to Montreal, where they inspected two filtration plants. While a majority of the city council is said to be in favor of the construction of a filtration plant in Cambridge, the city officials desire first hand knowledge of the system.

The plants inspected were both of the mechanical type, one being municipally owned and the other privately owned. One is thoroughly modern, while the other was remodeled from a slow sand filter.

NEW PACKET PLANNED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce is to build a 700-ton packet steamer, which, with the Golden Fleece, a boat now in use, will ply the Arkansas river between this city and Memphis, says a despatch in the Memphis News-Scimitar.

SOCIETY OF THE
CINCINNATI ELECTS
IN TWO STATES

EXETER, N. H.—The New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting here Monday. A member attending for the first time was Count Reginald Henshaw Ward of London, Eng. These officers were elected: Dr. Francis C. Martin of Boston, president; Daniel Gilman of Exeter, vice-president; Horace Morison of Boston, secretary; Lynde Sullivan of Boston, treasurer; William E. Blodgett of Woburn, Mass., assistant secretary; Franklin S. Frisbie of Cambridge, Mass., assistant treasurer; Dr. Martin, James William Sullivan of Boston, Daniel Gilman, Horace Morison, William L. Willey and Henry D. Warren of Boston, F. E. Frisbie, W. E. Blodgett, Dr. Franklin T. Beatty and Count Ward, standing committee; Rt. Rev. Dr. John H. White, bishop of Michigan City, Ind., chaplain; Bishop White, Dr. Martin, Captain Willey, L. Sullivan, W. E. Blodgett, delegates to the general society.

Seven new members were elected: Dr. James B. Thornton of Boston, Joseph W. McCaffrey of Chicago, John S. Gurney of Chicago, Lindall Pitts of Detroit, James A. Sullivan of Boston and Anselmo of Newport, his brother, Allen Winslow, and John A. Dix of New York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Asa Bird Gardner of New York was elected president of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati at Newport.

HOPKINTON HAS
CELEBRATION OF
200TH ANNIVERSARY

HOPKINTON, Mass.—Hopkinton started a three days' celebration of its two hundredth anniversary as a town with a parade and an athletic carnival Monday. There was a historical meeting in the evening, with addresses by Alfred Hemenway of Boston and Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester.

Today there are special services at all the churches. Governor Walsh and the Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester of Brooklyn, N. Y., will speak at an open-air meeting on Hopkinton Common in the afternoon. What is now Hopkinton and the country adjacent belonged to Harvard College, having been purchased by the trustees in 1710 with money bequeathed by an Englishman, Edward Hopkins. The land was leased to tenants for one penny an acre. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and a few years later the college gave up its rights in the land for \$10,000, of which \$8000 was paid by the Legislature and the rest by the tenants. Hopkinton then contained 25,000 acres. The town was incorporated Dec. 13, 1715, and held its first town meeting in 1724, with 30 voters present.

PRESIDENT ELLIOTT
SPEAKS ON RAILROADS

PETERBORO, N. H.—At the Fourth of July celebration managed by Peterboro Men's Club on the grounds of Prof. W. H. Schofield of Harvard University, who is president of the club, Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad, made the chief address, which dealt largely with early history of New Hampshire, then took up the transportation problem.

"Those who man the railroads received 40.33 per cent out of every dollar of gross earnings in 1905 and 45.07 in 1914. They perform arduous and responsible duties and should be well paid; but with increases in pay to the men and improved facilities to the public, should come increased pay to the railroads, and this has not been the case until the last year, when some increases in rates have been permitted."

"A very grave question today is whether under present conditions the railroads can be ready to serve the people when the next great uplift in business comes. It is not only a material question, but a social and moral one. From one cause or another, more than 30,000 miles of railroads, with securities of \$1,815,000,000, are in the hands of receivers, and several other great railroads are on the ragged edge. In 1896, when times were so very bad, there were about the same number of miles and the same amount of capitalization in the hands of receivers."

"Notwithstanding all the complaints made against our railroads, the fact remains that they pay the highest wages and sell their transportation at the lowest prices and furnish more per dollar invested than any railroads in any country in the world."

ILLINOIS OFFICIALS
WILL GO TO FAIR

CHICAGO—Governor Dunne, state officers and the Governor's military staff will leave Chicago July 15 for San Francisco to participate in the observance of Illinois Day July 24 at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

SOCIALISTS NOMINATE

FITCHBURG—The Socialist state convention here has nominated Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, for governor, and the party platform adopted advocates prohibition of the use of the militia and police against workers in labor troubles; woman suffrage; expresses opposition to the European war; and condemns acts of the Massachusetts Legislature in regard to military training in the schools, Boston was chosen as the convention city for next year.

NEW OHIO LAWS
ARE CORRECTIVE
OF OLD STATUTES

Civil Service, Liquor, Tax and School Acts Changed by the Last Session of the State Legislature

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

COLUMBUS, Ohio—As a rule new laws enacted by state legislatures go into effect July 1. Most of the time of the eighty-first General Assembly of Ohio was consumed in the consideration of the radical legislation of the preceding General Assembly with a view to correcting defects in that, rather than to the consideration of new propositions.

The civil service law was politically denatured, and passed in a shape satisfactory to the civil service promoters in Ohio, while lacking the drastic features of the law put into operation by the Democratic administration two years ago. Non-competitive examinations of incumbents is stricken from the civil service in Ohio by the new law and only competitive examinations are permitted for place in public employ. This enactment will open to competitive application eight-tenths of the public service, which had previously been limited to incumbents holding place by appointment of administrative heads.

The liquor license law was so amended that the state has nothing to do with the issuing of local licenses, but retains a supervisory right of local enforcement through a state department of inspection which the new law provides. The entire machinery of state and district licensing officers inaugurated two years ago is abolished by the new law, and the issuing of licenses to engage in the liquor traffic rest under the new law in the hands of licensing supervisors who are appointed by boards of elective county officers by districts established in the law. This is intended to place the responsibility for saloon licensing on local officials who have been elected by the local electorate, while the duty of law enforcement is shared by the state at large. The contest on this bill prolonged the session a month.

The tax laws of the state were amended by eliminating the expensive system of state appointment and control of local taxing officers, and the restoring of the taxing of property to county officials and elective local assessors. Last year property was assessed by local assessors, appointed by county district assessors, who in turn received their appointments from the Governor and were directly under the order of a state board. Under the new law, property is now being listed for taxation by the same individuals who served last year, but working under slightly different supervision, with satisfactory results. In another year local self-government will have been reestablished, as contemplated in the new law, but with supervisory powers lodged in the county auditors whereby inefficient or delinquent local assessors may be removed and competent assessors appointed, for cause shown. This is expected to largely remove the former complaint that inefficient and incompetent men easily secure election to the assessorships, and so removes the strongest argument yet advanced for appointive lists of taxable property in the state.

The new school law was changed but little, owing to the radical differences between the advocates of increased supervision of school and teachers as now enforced, and decreased supervision as demanded in many counties. An amended law which pleases no one because it does not go far enough in either direction, was permitted to go through in the last days of the session, which retains much of the organization of county superintendents and district supervisors of which complaint was made, but affords some optional relief to communities voting to dispense with the district supervision. More dissatisfaction is expected to result from a failure to make a greater reduction in the overhead expense of the village and rural schools, than from any other omission of the assembly to respond to the demands of the rural population.

The assembly set its face against propositions to permit an increase in railroad fares, to lay additional burdens upon public utilities, to remove certain existing liability to the impairment of utility franchise rights, and in general steered a fairly impartial course between the demands of labor organizations and the demands of those to whom labor generally is opposed in the halls of legislation.

CAMBRIDGE MEN
SEE WATER PLANT

Members of the committees on finance and water supply of the Cambridge city council and other officials have returned from a visit to Montreal, where they inspected two filtration plants. While a majority of the city council is said to be in favor of the construction of a filtration plant in Cambridge, the city officials desire first hand knowledge of the system.

The plants inspected were both of the mechanical type, one being municipally owned and the other privately owned. One is thoroughly modern, while the other was remodeled from a slow sand filter.

NEW PACKET PLANNED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce is to build a 700-ton packet steamer, which, with the Golden Fleece, a boat now in use, will ply the Arkansas river between this city and Memphis, says a despatch in the Memphis News-Scimitar.

KENTUCKY IS
CONSIDERING LAW
FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Submission of statewide prohibition to the voters of Kentucky has become the most debated issue in a political situation made brisk by the closing of primary nominations. The Democratic party is divided on the question, a number of leaders supporting the county unit. Marked evidence that the liquor battle is being hotly contested came out in nominations and withdrawals for the more important state offices.

Considerable warmth is already attending the gubernatorial candidacies of Edward J. McDermott of Louisville, at present Lieutenant-Governor, and Congressman A. O. Stanley of Henderson. Lacking only three rather minor offices, the Progressives have named a complete state ticket. Their candidates had no contests.

Nominations of the Democrats for Governor, besides McDermott and Stanley, are State Auditor H. M. Bosworth, Fayette county, and H. V. McChesney of Frankfort. On the Republican ticket Edwin P. Morrow of Somerset, Latt F. McLaughlin of Madisonville, and Ben L. Bruner of Louisville are making the race. The Progressive candidate is Fred J. Drexler of Louisville.

Later runs equally high on the lieutenant-governorship, inasmuch as this official as president of the Senate appoints committees and presides over the rules committee which takes charge of legislation for the busiest sixth of the session. On the Democratic rolls for this office are to be found James F. Edwards of Louisville, James D. Black of Barrenville, W. A. Byron of Brooksville, and Loving W. Gaines of Trenton. Republicans in the race are David W. Gaddie of Hodgenville, George Osborn of Russell, Z. T. Proctor of Leitchfield, C. A. J. Walker of Covington, and Lewis L. Walker of Lancaster. The Progressive nominee is J. B. Eckridge of Hardinsburg.

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JOSE PARDO'S ELECTION FINDS GENERAL FAVOR

Recent Balloting for President of Peru Stated to Have Been Most Orderly in History of Republic — Electoral Law

LIMA, Peru.—The coming September President-Elect Dr. Jose Pardo will take office as chief executive of Peru. The recent election proved the most orderly in the history of the republic. Provisional President Benavides afforded the election authorities every facility to obtain a fair vote, and the new electoral law worked very satisfactorily.

It was a foregone conclusion that Dr. Pardo would be elected, for, as the coalition candidate, selected during the previous convention, the choice was made to the satisfaction of the leading parties in the country. The voting for Senor Carlos de Pierola, Calle and Samper Ocampo was merely perfunctory, their names having been placed on the ballot largely as a matter of party routine, and there was no expectation whatever that they could in any way defeat the coalition candidate.

In addition to the election of Dr. Pardo, Ricardo Benin was elected first Vice-President, and Rear Admiral M. Meliton Carvajal second Vice-President.

In this city, as well as in Callao, the voting was done at tables placed in the streets and the plazas. The open ballot system is employed in Peru, all ballots being open to public inspection. The chief difficulty of this system is that opportunity is offered for intimidation. But each of the tables was under the guard of four gendarmes and no disturbances were reported from any of the tables.

The voting was much lighter than usual. This was due in a large degree to the provisions of the new electoral law, which converts the political list into a military register for conscription, so that a great many individuals preferred to sacrifice their right of suffrage rather than run the risk of having their names drawn in the next list of raw recruits.

Everywhere in Peru the opinion is expressed that the election of Dr. Pardo will have a calming effect on the people. Much credit is also given Provisional President Benavides for caring so efficiently for the government's interest since he assumed office at the time President Billinghurst was removed. The country was not so sure then that political adjustment could be made so easily as proved to be the case, and while the regime has been of the military kind, so prevalent in Peru in the past, the exigencies of the occasion evidently made this necessary.

Dr. Pardo's announcement at the time of his selection by the coalition convention is looked upon as solidifying still further the political interests. Knowing from past experience as President what the country needs and demands, following the world-trend with special reference to his own land, the new ruler is expected to further progress in every direction. The agricultural development is one of the chief items with which Dr. Pardo expects to concern himself following his induction into office next September.

ARMOUR'S NEW LA PLATA WORKS TO OPEN SHORTLY

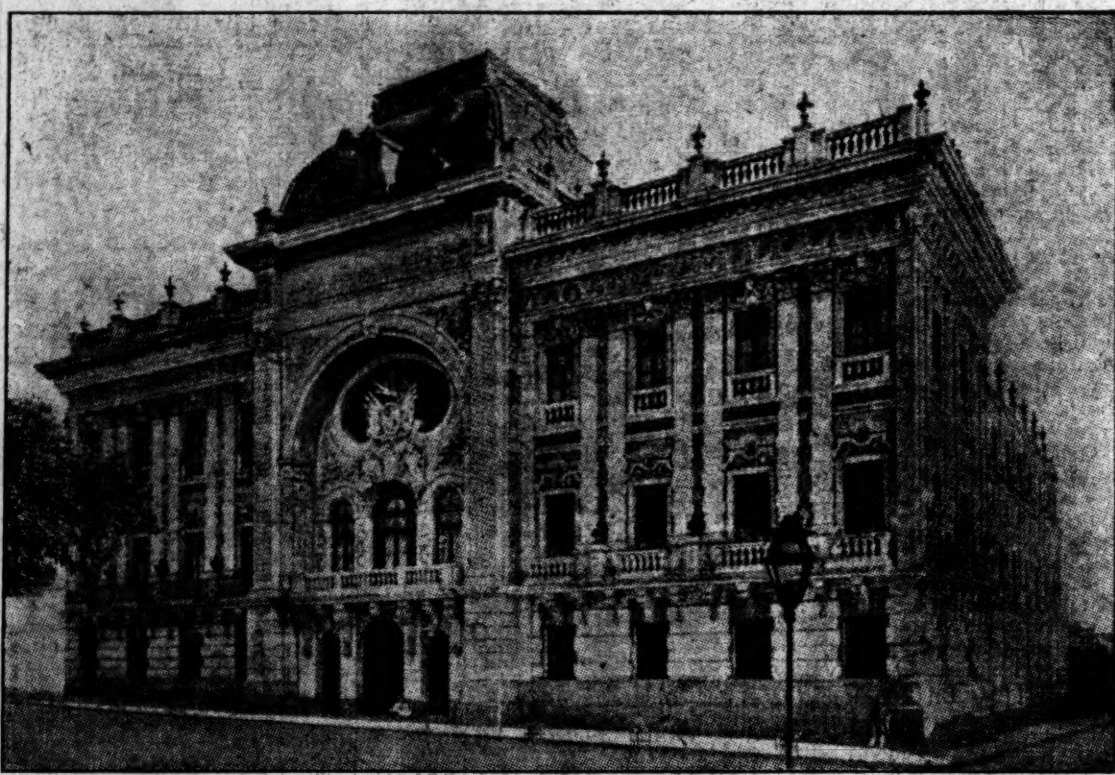
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LA PLATA, A. R.—The large cold storage plant of the Armour Company, capitalized at \$3,000,000 American gold, is to be opened soon. Its initial capacity will enable it to deal with about 6000 animals daily, in the proportion of 3000 sheep, 1500 cattle and 1200 hogs.

This plant, started about two years ago, shows in every detail the results of numerous experiments and experiences, as is shown by the fact that all the stages of production, freezing rooms, curing rooms and dormitories for employees are centralized in a main building of five stories. There is also set aside another building for supplying electricity to the various motors necessary to run the different kinds of machinery. The water used for washing and cleaning will be supplied by two enormous pumps, each capable of pumping 3,000,000 gallons of water per day. The canning room is fitted with the latest machinery, one of the features being the installation of new vacuum machines in which the tops of the cans are soldered. An item of interest is that this is the first frigorifico in the country constructed to handle a large number of hogs. All told, the number of men employed will average about 2200.

The American offices, which were on Calle Talcahuano 90, Buenos Aires, have moved to larger quarters in the building belonging to the Banco Germanico, Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires.

ARGENTINE SCHOOL SHIP
PANAMA, P. R.—Preparations are being made by the government to give a fitting reception to the Argentine naval training ship Presidente Sarmiento when it arrives at Balboa shortly. The school ship is bound for Havana.



Government palace at the old capital, Sucre, Bolivia

BOLIVIA BEST REACHED FROM PACIFIC COAST

South America's Inland Republic Extending Rail Connections; Water Routes Are Important

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—As there is much misinformation in regard to the best travel routes to Bolivia, which, as an inland country, has no seacoast of its own, the Bolivian government recently has prepared a guide covering the subject.

In a general way it can be stated that there are five main routes available to the traveler who does not desire to make an extra effort to reach the interior. From Mollendo to Puno, by railway through Peruvian territory, the distance is 324 miles, and the time consumed for the journey is 22 hours. Then it becomes necessary to take a steamer on Lake Titicaca, the trip requiring 16 hours. The lake lies at an elevation of 12,000 feet. At the other end of the lake there is a railroad which takes the traveler from Guayaquil to this city, 59 miles, in three hours, making the total distance from Mollendo 563 miles, covered in 3 1/2 days.

By way of Arica, Chile, La Paz can be reached in 18 hours, and this time is gradually being reduced. The rolling stock on this line is up to date, including coaches of the Pullman car type, while European sleeping cars are in service. The third route is from Antofagasta, Chile, to Oruro, this republic, and the trip takes two nights and a day.

There is a line running from Buenos Aires to the Bolivian border town of La Guaiaca. There is another road in construction with a terminal at La Guaiaca and extending to Uyuni through Tupiza. Uyuni is a station on the Antofagasta-Oruro line, and when this road is finished it will be possible to make the journey in about four days.

The water routes form parts of great value. The total length of the navigable rivers is about 12,000 miles. From Para, Brazil, to Villa Bella is 2152 miles, and to Puerto Cobija, on the Acre river, 2533 miles; the time of travel over each of these routes being 216 and 244 hours, respectively. Practically the entire journey is made by steamer, but on the trip to Villa Bella the boat stops at Porto Velho, and passengers and goods are transferred to the Madeira-Mamoré railway, for transportation over a distance of 200 miles.

Ascending the Paraguri river from Buenos Aires, the traveler will find this route very popular. Puerto Pacheco is reached after traveling 1553 miles. The journey is then continued to Puerto Suarez, 188 miles distant, and thence to La Guaiaca, 167 miles farther up stream. There is still another travel route from Buenos Aires, the Bermejo river, on which steamers navigate between Esquina Grande, in Bolivia, and Rivadavia, Argentina.

TRADE NOTES

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Up to 1013 France stood first in the exportation of automobiles to Argentina. More recently the United States has entered the market.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Commercial travelers, as well as others coming to this republic, are advised to have duly signed passports, as conditions in Europe have also affected the situation here.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Codfish imported into Chile comes in tin boxes weighing respectively 11, 22, 25 and 51 pounds. These tins are packed in light wooden cases sufficiently reinforced to prevent breakage.

BAHIA BLANCA, A. R.—According to the River Plate Review the republic now has 22,826 miles of railroads, of which 550 miles had been added during 1914.

CEIBA, Honduras.—Phonographs are becoming popular in Honduras, especially in the mining camps and on plantations far removed from the towns. Disks are shipped in by parcel post.

BRAZILIAN RULER GIVES FIGURES ON RAILWAY WORK

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Regarding railway development in Brazil last year, the following data, contained in the annual message of the President at the opening of the Brazilian Congress, shows some progress:

On Dec. 31, 1914, there were 16,138 miles of railway lines under traffic (about 822 miles more than at the end of 1913), 2930 miles under construction and 4794 miles for which projects have been approved.

Central Railway of Brazil.—An extension of 186 miles was accomplished during the year, making the total distance of line open to traffic 1438 miles. On Nov. 10 23 miles of line, forming the duplication of the Serrado Mar railway between Belém and Barra do Pirahy, were opened to traffic. This work involved the construction of six tunnels and seven bridges.

Madeira-Mamoré Railway.—Construction work on this line has been proceeded with and 226 miles of line are provisionally open to traffic.

Tocantins Railway.—A distance of 27 miles is provisionally open to traffic, 8 miles are under construction, while projects for 291 miles, which will take the line to São João do Araguaia, have been approved.

Goyaz Railway.—The section between Ipanema and Rondonópolis, a distance of about 35 miles, has now been opened, making a total of 293 miles in traffic; 260 miles are still under construction, and a further 208 miles have yet to be begun.

S. Luiz-Caxias Railway.—The line is under construction for a distance of 233 miles, but no part of it is yet open to traffic.

Bahia Railways.—With the completion of the Timbo-Propria section there are now 1901 miles of traffic; 296 miles are under construction, and the projects for 1438 miles of line have been approved. Central Railway of Rio Grande do Norte.—A further 16 miles of line was opened to traffic during the year, making a total of 89 miles.

Itapira-Corumbá Railway.—Work continues on the lines of this railway over a distance of 280 miles; the section from Itapira to Porto Esperanca, 519 miles, is provisionally open to traffic.

South Mineira Railways.—The sections between Tuyuti and Muzambinho, 22 miles, and Besses and S. Sebastiao, 18 miles, are now open, making a total of 791 miles of this system under traffic. A further 172 miles are under construction, while projects have been approved for another 57 miles.

Sao Paulo-Rio Grande Railways.—The lines of the Companhia S. Paulo-Rio Grande, include the Parana and Santa Catharina railways, and with the inauguration of the Serrinha-Porto Amazonas section, 29 miles, now embrace a total distance of 1179 miles.

Constructional work on the lines under the direction of the South American Railway Construction Company, and the Great Western of Brazil Railway, as well as on the Victoria-Minas Railway, is at a standstill.

STATISTICS ON PERU AREA

LIMA, Peru.—According to figures compiled by the president of the Peru Geographical Society the republic comprises 1,383,832 square kilometers, 4472 kilometers of which are the area of the Peruvian part of Lake Titicaca and the islands of Lobos, Huará, Pescadores, Chichna, Manabí, Guanape, Ballesta and San Gallan.

POPULATION OF BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—According to data compiled by the department of municipal statistics, the population of Buenos Aires was calculated at 1,593,301 on May 1.

MILK USE IN BRAZIL CITIES

BAHIA, Brazil.—The caps for milk bottles most in use here are 1 1/2 inches in diameter, somewhat smaller than the disk used in the United States. Rio de Janeiro uses about 50,000 milk bottle caps daily.

BOUNDARIES OF PANAMA HARBORS ARE NOW DEFINED

Maritime Waters at Both Ends of Canal Specifically Described in U. S. Convention

BALBOA, C. Z.—In the convention signed between the United States and the republic of Panama, touching the new boundaries, the following occurs as referring to the Panama and Colon harbors:

"It is agreed that the harbor of the city of Panama shall include the maritime waters in front of the city of Panama lying to the north and east of a line beginning at a concrete monument set on Punta Mala marked A on the map already referred to in this convention, and running S. 72 deg. 14 min. E. through the middle island of the three islands known as Las Tres Hermanas, but excluding the said middle island, and extending three marine miles from mean low water mark at Punta Mala; and that the harbor of Colon shall include the waters lying south and west of said line, but including the said middle island, which shall be deemed to be within the harbor of Colon. The said middle island hereby included within the harbor of Colon is situated about S. 12 deg. 30 min. W. 856 meters from the point of Las Bovedas and lies in latitude N. 8 deg. 56 min. plus 1,058.88 meters and longitude W. 79 deg. 32 min. plus 342.6 meters, the datum of said latitude and longitude being what is generally known as the Panama-Colon datum. All bearings are referred to true meridian."

"The harbor of Colon shall consist of those maritime waters lying to the westward of the city of Colon and bounded as follows: The southerly boundary of the harbor of Colon is in a line running N. 73 deg. 30 min. 30 sec. W., which belongs at a cross cut in the concrete sea wall on the easterly side of Limon bay and on the center line of Eleventh street, Colon, produced westerly. This point is marked D on the map designated exhibit C. Beginning at mean low water mark on Limon bay on the above described line the boundary runs northwesterly along said line to a point in Limon bay marked E on the map, and located 330 meters east of the center line of the Panama canal; thence turning to the right and running in a northerly direction the line runs parallel with the above mentioned center line and at a distance of 330 meters easterly therefrom until it meets an imaginary straight line drawn through the lighthouse on Torro Point, having a bearing of S. 78 deg. 30 min. 30 sec. E., this intersection point being marked F on the map; thence turning to the right and running along the above mentioned line S. 78 deg. 30 min. 30 sec. E., to a point on the boundary of the above mentioned site for the United States battery; thence turning to the right and running along the said boundary line of said site to the mean low water line of Limon bay; thence turning to the right and running along said water line in a generally southerly direction to the point of beginning at the foot of Eleventh street."

All bearings in this description and on the plan mentioned above are referred to true meridian (Panama-Colon datum).

ARGENTINA BUTTER EXPORT
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
ROSARIO, A. R.—Europe and especially England has increased the consumption of butter. The Argentine exportation is a factor in this consumption, since this year to date there have been exported 104,429 boxes, as against 60,175 in an equal period last year. England formerly refused butter from the Argentine because the product was deficient in certain respects, but the war has eliminated all this, and now the Argentine butter is considered as good if not better than the Australian or Canadian.

It is not strange, then, that all the butter factories have their hands full in supplying not only England but France, Italy and other countries affected by the war.

BUENOS AIRES' BIGGEST BANK AIDING FARMERS

Banco de La Nación Establishing Many Branches to Facilitate Financial Operations

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The directorate of the Banco de la Nación, desiring to facilitate loans and financial operations throughout the republic for the benefit of agriculture, is opening branches in the following localities of the provinces: In Buenos Aires, Gonzalez Chaves, Oriente, in Santa Fe, San Javier, Sagre, San Urbano, Coronado, Sunchales, and Firmat; in Entre Rios, Lucas Gonzalez, Ramirez, Villa Urquiza, Ibiyuy, and Basavilbaso; in San Luis, Renca; in Cordoba, Vicuña, Mackenna, Viscacha, and Marcos Jurez.

The vast stock of wheat which this country possesses has not yet been exported and an inquiry into the amount of stock that still remains, made by one of the leading grain houses of this city, leads to the statement that 2,000,000 tons are still on hand. Up to date the amount already exported is in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 tons. The lack of boats, together with a desire on the part of the farmers to wait for a maximum price, is the cause of this vast amount remaining in the country.

From Cordoba come reports that the harvest was most successful indeed, averaging in such places as Tandacha, Belle Ville, and La Carlota, 25 per cent more than that of last year. As a result the farmers are exceedingly optimistic and are putting more land into cereals. In the region of Tandacha alone 20,000 hectares (44,000 acres) additional have been planted with wheat.

In the different agricultural districts of the Argentine Republic, although the gathering of the corn has not been finished, all activity and energy is being turned toward the ploughing and rotation of lands for future sowings. The area thought to be destined to the cultivation of future crops will be enormous; in fact, more than that of this last harvest. The dampness of the soil occasioned by the frequent rains, principally in the south, has until the present time retarded this work, but from now on all the farmers and agriculturists will enter into a campaign of sowing next year's harvest.

YAQUI INDIAN PROBLEM STILL CONCERNS LAND

ENSENADA, Lower California.—How the Yaqui Indians arose 30 years ago against the Mexican government and with intermittent lapses of quiet have repeatedly turned against the central authorities in control at Mexico City is told by Gutierrez de Lara and Elguemb Pinchon in their account of "The Mexican People: Their Struggle for Freedom."

In the state of Sonora, the account runs, the Yaqui Indians, a tribe of 30,000, had practised for centuries a system of land tenure common to all peoples in the stage of primitive communism. Under this system the land belongs to the community as a whole; one part is set aside for pasture; another for agriculture. The pasture is common to all, with certain restrictions as to the number of head permitted to any one individual; the agricultural lands are subdivided and distributed into allotments to each family. Every three years these lands are redistributed, thus giving the due proportion of poor and rich soil to all. Brave, hardy and industrious, and occupying a location offering excellent facilities for defense, the Yaquis from the remotest times have resisted every effort at subjugation, and have retained intact their independence and the integrity of their land system.

Owing to the general advance of society, the account continues, since the Ayutla revolution, and the resultant improved methods of agriculture, this old system of redistribution of the land had dropped into disuse among them, and by the year 1880 they had adopted the system of private ownership in agricultural land, although the traditions of communism still swayed their actions as a collectivity. The Yaqui valley is phenomenally rich, and the Yaquis themselves are the hardest working people in Mexico, two circumstances which excited the cupidity of the land speculators to the utmost. For if rich land is valuable, not less so, is the labor of an exceptionally hard-working person. Accordingly, hardly had Diaz come into power before the land speculators invoked the combined action of the state and the federal governments in an attack upon this territory.

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SUPPORTERS OF CABRERA DWELL ON HIS LABORS

Committee Moves for Reelection of Guatemalan Head, Citing His Leadership and Work to Educate Masses

GUATEMALA CITY.—Although the six-year term of President Manuel Estrada Cabrera does not expire until March 15, 1917, his supporters already are planning for a concerted movement to have him reelected. Whether President Cabrera has sanctioned this move is not known. The fact is that a committee has been formed which, in a manifesto recently issued, declares that the welfare of Guatemala demands that Dr. Cabrera should continue to lead the republic on its course of progress.

President Cabrera first came into the presidential office as the successor to Gen. Reina Barrios. This was in accordance with the law which decrees that since there is no vice-presidency in Guatemala, one of two "designados" shall so serve in case of a vacancy.

The manifesto in support of President Cabrera to succeed himself is signed by the following: Eduardo Laínfiesta, Daniel Aguilar, F. Marquez, J. Antonio Lanza, Manuel Azurdia, Emilio Dubois, G. Avendano, Silvano Chavez. In part it reads:

"The Republic of Guatemala, the largest of the republics comprising the Central American isthmus, is showing proof of undeniable culture and a lofty example of good judgment, in electing the person who shall direct the destiny of the country during the coming presidential period. The people, with unlimited enthusiasm, have unanimously designated as their candidate Licenciado Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera, the present incumbent of the office of President of the Republic. It could not be otherwise in view of his great patriotic labor, his intelligence, combined with his political sagacity, and his great force of character, which has resulted in the continued maintenance of peace, all of which must convince all Guatemaltecos that his reelection for the term ending in 1925 is absolutely necessary."

"The great glory of having done more for public education than any other government of Spanish-America, belongs to Estrada Cabrera. In Guatemala there is not a town, or village, or even a small school, which has not received a public school, sustained by the nation, and we thus find thousands of schools throughout the republic. As a logical consequence of this vast system of education, we find fewer illiterates among the lower classes and a growing proportion of the native Indians who are ostensibly adopting modern civilization and preparing themselves for a brighter future. Furthermore, during the past five years the educational system has been put on practical lines."

"The greatest eulogy which can be paid Estrada Cabrera is: 'He loves the youth,' in every sense of the word. To prove this we have but to refer to his acts during his administration. The reopening of all establishments of public instruction, which were closed by his predecessors, the creation of renowned holidays for the scholars with their attendant exercises and games, as well as athletic and military contests, are his work. At these functions he is assisted by bankers, business men, professional men, newspaper men, officers of the army and over 4000 children, who meet at the temple of Minerva. This feast is considered a national celebration, and the people have come to appreciate its object to such an extent that there is no native or foreigner who does not take some part, directly or indirectly."

ARGENTINE CUSTOM HOUSE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The President of the republic has just signed a decree fixing the hours for work in the customs depots. These will begin at 6 a. m. in the summer and 7 in the winter instead of 7 and 8 respectively, thereby giving the men an extra hour in which to partake of luncheon. The same decree strictly forbids eating of meals in the depots, as has been the case, but requires the men to obtain their food outside. This is aimed to eradicate certain abuses by which the interests of consumers have in the past been much affected.

CACAO CROP OF SANTO DOMINGO AS A MAINSTAY

PUERTO PLATA, D. R.—The trade of the Dominican Republic, while considerably hampered on account of the general conditions throughout the world, has been maintained fairly well and the outlook is now much better than conditions some months back would warrant. The cacao crop proved one of the mainstays of the republic's commerce, the high prices making up for whatever worked unsatisfactorily.

The Puerto Plata consular district covers approximately the northern half of the Dominican Republic. Its economic activities are almost entirely confined to agriculture and the marketing of products of the soil. The urban populations are small, the largest city—Santiago de los Caballeros—having a population estimated at 15,000. The European war did not bring about any great change in shipping facilities to and from the United States. Dominican ports are served by a regular steamship line from New York which flies the American flag. Freight rates have remained practically unchanged, except for some slight modifications on certain commodities.

Former monthly steamers of the Hamburg-American line have, of course, been withdrawn, and the regular visits of the steamers of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique have become irregular. The East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen proposes a service from Dominican ports to St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, to connect there with steamers for Denmark's capital.

In Monte Christi business improved owing to the inactivity at Puerto Plata during the months when this port was closed. Construction work on the highway between the port and the city of Santiago continued uninterrupted, and the road is now completed for a distance of 31 miles, from Monte Christi, including the bridges. Monte Christi and Santiago have received a great boon with the coming of this highway as they are now only four to five hours apart by automobile, while the old trail on horseback required almost 48 hours, two years ago, to make the journey.

GATUN LOCKS ADMIT SHIPS IN ROTATION

BALBOA, C. Z.—The following procedure has been adopted to govern the lockages of ships at Gatun, and the working force at Gatun has been so arranged that vessels will be locked on arrival, with exceptions noted below, beginning at 8 a. m., preferably with southbound ships, i. e., those bound from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Northbound ships arriving in the afternoon will be locked as they arrive, and the pilots will maintain their sequence in the channel, except that a slower vessel is permitted to pass a faster in Gatun lake, if safety allows, and thereby change her sequence number. If the vessel whose sequence entitles her to enter the locks first does not get under way within 15 minutes of receiving the arrow signal on the approach wall to advance for lockage, the next ship in turn may proceed and the first will lose one turn.

If there are a number of northbound ships in any afternoon, and more desire to dock at Cristobal than berths are available for, the one or ones which need not be locked down in the afternoon will anchor in the basin in Gatun lake, to proceed to Cristobal early the next morning. But if the ships are bound for sea or to available docks, all will be locked down in the evening of arrival at Gatun Locks.

By a readjustment of the locks force, operations are carried on till 11 p. m. The new arrangement assures prompt dispatching and with the coaling operations carried on at Cristobal by night it is possible for vessels to reach Gatun, northbound, at 7 in the evening, lock down, coal at Cristobal, and put to sea before day.

ARGENTINE COTTON PRICES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The ministry of agriculture has received information regarding prices for which cotton has been sold in the Chaco. A month ago the price was 15 centavos per pound, but it has steadily risen until now it is 22 centavos per pound.

HONDURAS POSTAL RECEIPTS

TEGUIGALPA, Honduras.—The postal revenue receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to 131,660 pesos, and the expenditures to 128,023 pesos, leaving a surplus of 3636 pesos.

DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE FIRMS

BOOKBINDERS	LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE
EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS Dugley & Hodge, 205 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.	Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Coll and Kid, Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston.
BOOK-PAPE MANUFACTURERS Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal Street, Boston.	Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Gilt Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 5 Beacon St., Boston.	PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
ELECTROTYPERS Dickinson Electrotyping Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.	PRINTERS' ROLLERS Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.
ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALFTONE AND ETCHING Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.	PAPER TOWELS Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, 550 Co. St. India St., Boston, Mass.
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS Hinsley & Woods, 33 Milby St., Boston, Mass.	STEEL CASTINGS George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
	WOOL F. N. Graves & Co., 235 Summer St., Boston.

AMERICANIZING IS A FEATURE OF BOSTON FOURTH

For First Time in History of City
a Special Effort Is Put Forth to
Appeal to Naturalized Citizens
of Country

America's true meaning, what it is and what it stands for, and the opportunities it holds out for its citizens, as well as the privileges it affords them for giving national service, this was the keynote of Boston's observance of Independence day. "America" was explained to hundreds of citizens at various exercises held Monday as part of the official celebration of the day. It was the first time "Americanization day" ever featured Boston's Fourth of July celebration.

This theme was entered into early in the day and was carried through the entire program which lasted into the evening. It was first touched upon at the flag-raising exercises held on Boston Common and was the entire purpose of the program carried out at Faneuil hall at the reception to newly naturalized citizens. At the formal municipal exercises in Faneuil hall that followed, the orators also placed great emphasis on the "America" idea.

Acting Mayor George W. Coleman raised a large United States flag to the top of the pole in the Common in the morning exercises. The municipal flag also was raised. The acting mayor's party marched to the Common from the Boston City Club and were joined on the way by daughters of Veterans, tent 36, which conducted a flag drill after the flag raising.

Following these ceremonies the party marched to the Old State House, where W. Kendrick Lennon, a high school senior, read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony in accordance with the long-established custom. The original document was first read from this balcony to Boston's citizenry on July 19, 1776, by Col. Thomas Crafts, Jr.

More than 500 new citizens assembled at the "Cradle of Liberty" for the program arranged by a committee of which John M. Minton, chairman of the Boston board of election commissioners, was president. The program included singing national songs and repeating the "oath of a freeman" in unison by the gathering. Congressman George Holden Tinkham talked on "Justice and Liberty." Judge James M. Morton, Jr., of the United States district court emphasized that the meeting served a most important purpose in bringing to the attention of those present the duties of patriotism.

"There are two great needs," says Judge Morton, "in America today: devotion to the ideals and liberty of the nation and efficiency in bringing about a government able to safeguard our liberties and assure them to our children's children."

"American citizenship is not solely nor principally a matter of rights and privileges; it is an undertaking to do one's part unselfishly and courageously for the maintenance and improvement of this free government."

Congressman Tinkham quoted the remark of a "great adopted son of this country": "My country—right or wrong; if right to keep her right; if wrong to make her right." He declared that the public school is the cradle of liberty. Fifty girls from the Bowdoin school saluted the flag.

Faneuil hall was hardly large enough to accommodate the throng who heard the oration of Louis D. Brandeis on "True Americanism." One of the features of the address of Mr. Brandeis was his definition of the American standard. He said that this means, in substance, "the exercise of those rights which our constitution guarantees, the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He urged education for the citizen and better conditions for the workingman, and declared that lasting peace would come to individuals and nations with the recognition of the brotherhood of man.

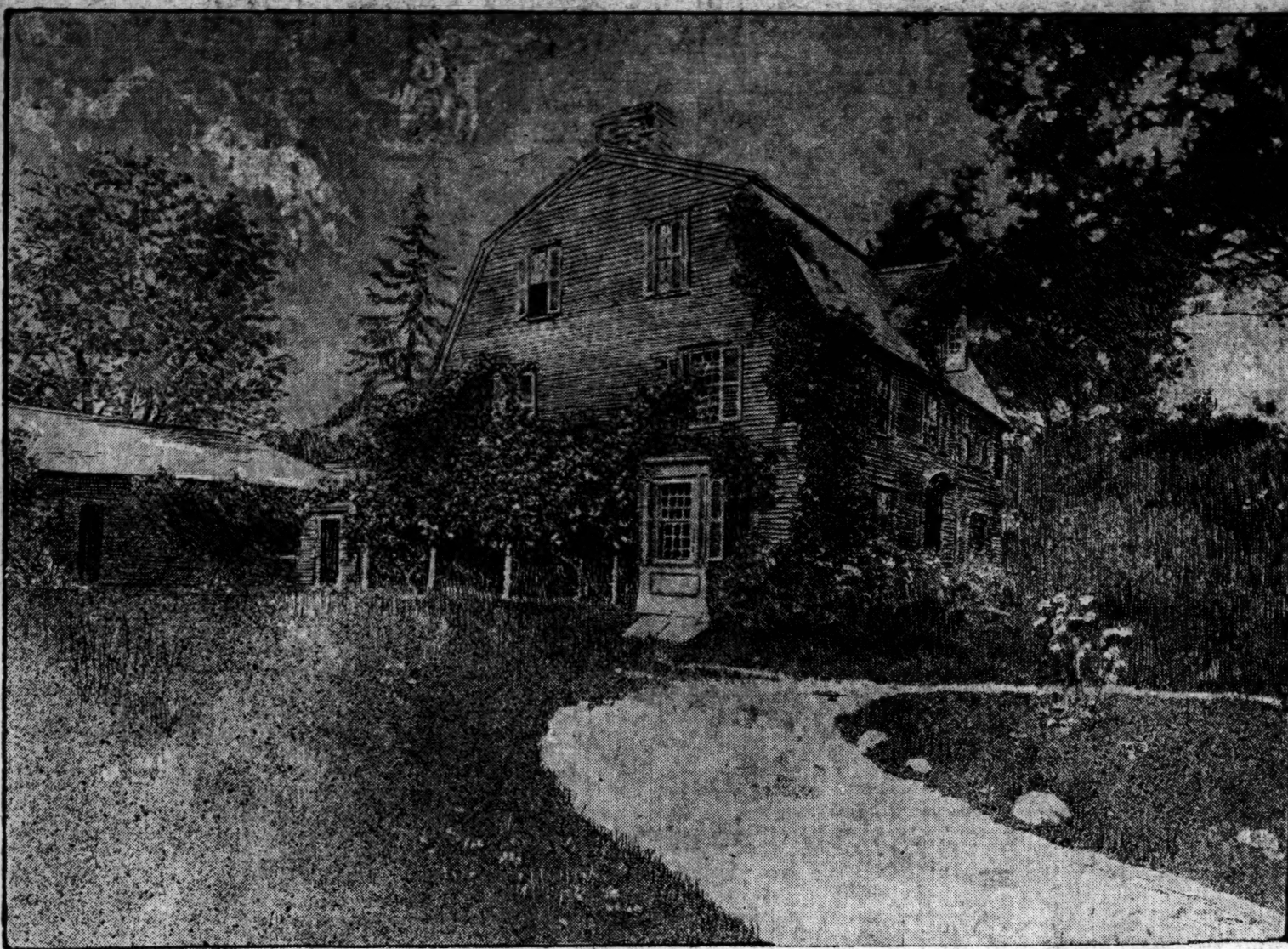
"America has always declared herself for equality of nationalities as well as for equality of individuals," said Mr. Brandeis. "It recognizes racial equality as an essential of full human liberty and true brotherhood, and that is the complement of democracy."

"The new nationalism adopted by America proclaims that each race or people, like each individual, has the right and duty to develop, and that only through such differentiated development will high civilization be attained."

"The world turns anxiously to the United States, the one great neutral country, and bids us point the way. And may we not answer: Go the way of liberty and justice—led by democracy and the new nationalism. Without these, international congresses and supreme courts will prove vain and disarming 'The Great Illusion.'"

Governor Walsh and Acting Mayor Coleman rounded out the day's Americanization program in addresses they gave on Boston common last night, thousands gathering around the Parkman bandstand to hear them. Mr. Coleman urged upon citizens the exercise of a sympathetic attitude toward newly arrived immigrants.

Governor Walsh said at the evening gathering: "I do not urge you tonight, because there is no need of urging, to give America without reserve the first place in your affections. I know and you know that still again, as often before, the adopted sons of America would be among the first to shed their blood in her defense. But a still better safeguard, not alone against war itself, is found in the bonds of affection and mutual understanding that stretch across



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from picture copyright by the Baker & Taylor Company, publishers of "Hawthorne's Country.")
Old Manse, Concord, Mass.—Occupied by Dr. Ripley, by Ralph Waldo Emerson and for four years by Nathaniel Hawthorne

CELEBRATIONS HELD THROUGHOUT STATE

PLYMOUTH—Thousands of people saw the largest parade in this town in 25 years. The historic flats included one by the Red Men, who showed "The Signing of the Treaty With Massasoit," and one by the O. U. A. M., showing "The Birth of the American Flag."

NEW BEDFORD—The celebration under the auspices of the citizens' committee had about 6000 participating in the parade. There were exercises on the Common in the morning with Americanization as the theme. The citizens naturalized within the year were special guests, along with the G. A. R. and the Fourth of July children.

LOWELL—Governor Walsh reviewed the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, including the sixth and eighth infantry, in the parade here. Former Commander Frank Dodge of the Spanish War Veterans was marshal of the civic and social divisions of the parade.

CHICOPEE—Western Massachusetts has rarely seen so international a celebration as the Chicopee parade. Members of all resident nationalities were painted and feathered to represent Indians.

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—At the 175th anniversary celebration Monday, Gov. David I. Walsh was orator of the day. Gov. Walsh arrived shortly after 4 o'clock and addressed the throng that gathered on the Common.

The Leominster Historical Society had charge of the afternoon's exercises and opened with the dedication of a bronze tablet which marked the site of the second meeting house in Leominster. The tablet was unveiled on the common and bears the inscription: "Site of second meeting house in Leominster, built in 1775, taken down July 4, 1824, rebuilt for first town house." The tablet is the gift of the historical society. The Rev. E. H. Horton, of Boston, chaplain of the Senate and also a former pastor of the Leominster Unitarian church, delivered the address.

REGISTRATION AT SIMMONS BEGINS

Registration of students and assignments for summer classes at Simmons College are taking place today, and it is expected that the class membership will be full by tomorrow. In the salesmanship class, 10 students have so far registered. The class is under the direction during the six weeks of its session of Walter H. Hawkins, superintendent of Jordan & Marsh Company, and Mrs. Lucinda Wyman Prince. The course will consist of lectures on business ideals, actual salesmanship, the relation of the customer to the department store and kindred subjects. The students have come from many of the western and southern states and there are two from Greece.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY ELECTS

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati at the University Club yesterday Winslow Warren was reelected president. Capt. W. R. Rush, U.S.N., commandant of the Charleston navy yard, was the guest at the dinner. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Horatio A. Lamb; secretary, David J. Hawkins, Jr.; assistant secretary, Arthur G. Everett; treasurer, Robert Homans; assistant treasurer, Col. William A. Hayes, 2d; and this standing committee: Judge Charles W. Bell, Moorfield Storey, Prentiss Cummings, Charles E. Jackson, John E. Winslow, William F. Jones, Gen. William A. Bancroft, the Rev. Edward A. Chase, Charles O. Lawton, Charles W. Mosely, Roger Wolcott and Frank Smith.

GLIMPSES GIVEN OF HAWTHORNE IN HIS STUDY

Some of the Author's Meditations
"In the Gold Light" on Home
and Happiness Recalled at
This Anniversary

On the second floor of the Old Manse in Concord is a little back room and in the window that looks out where French's Minute man may be seen amid the trees beside the slow Concord river, are three cracked panes, broken perhaps by "the shot heard round the world." On these panes are certain inscriptions which visitors love to trace. One of these oracles reads:

"Nathaniel Hawthorne
This is his study
1843."

and below it:
"Inscribed by my husband at
sunset April 3d, 1843
In the gold light. S. A. H."

Any story of the Hawthorne's four years in the gray Old Manse at Concord, where the two found what they fondly termed a paradise, after their marriage in July, 1840, must indeed be touched with some ray of this golden light. Hawthorne wrote of his return from one of his long solitary walks, "How sweet it was to draw near my own home, after having lived homeless in the world so long." This is the house whose front door he once opened, as he records "with the usual heart-spring," for his Sophia was not at home. And this is the house of which he wrote on his return from a pedestrian excursion with Mr. Emerson, the first night he had spent away from home, "The first time I ever came home in my life; for I never had a home before." Of the first Thanksgiving in the Old Manse, Hawthorne said: "This is Thanksgiving day, a good old festival, and we have kept it with our hearts, and, besides, have made good cheer upon our turkey and pudding, and pies and custards, although none sat at our board but our two selves. There was a new and livelier sense, I think, that we have at last found a home, and that a new family has been gathered since the last Thanksgiving day."

Hawthorne's birthday, July 4, a significant date for the most American of America's great literary men, passes unnoted, but on July 9, the first anniversary of his wedding he writes:

"I know not what to say, and yet cannot be satisfied without marking with a word or two this anniversary. But life now swells and heaves beneath me like a brim-full ocean, and the endeavor to comprise any portion of it in words is like trying to dip up the ocean in a goblet. . . . God bless and keep us! for there is something more awful in human happiness than in sorrow—the latter being earthly and finite, the former composed of the substance and texture of eternity."

Many pages of "The American Notebooks" like the introduction to "Mosses from an Old Manse" and its chapter, "Buds and Bird-Voices" record the joy that Hawthorne found in his natural surroundings at Concord and his determined effort, too, to enjoy the society of the men and women who sought him there. Emerson comes to call on him, "with a sunbeam in his face." Again when Hawthorne encountered Margaret Fuller in the woods, some one passed above them on the bank, and emerging from the green shade, "Behold, it was Mr. Emerson. He appeared to have had a pleasant time; for he said there were

Muses in the woods, and whispers to be heard in the breezes."

Thoreau is one of the visitors at the Manse with whom Hawthorne appears to have been most in sympathy. Hawthorne felt his keen and delicate observation of nature, so like his own. Hawthorne's note book enters every minutest pleasure of the day, from the original water lilies in the sluggish Concord river—which he really did not over-much love, though he afterward apologized for his criticism when he sees how the placid stream mirrors the sky and leafy banks—to the graceful and classic shapes of the yellow squashes in his garden. Hawthorne wrote of Thoreau: "Herb and flower, likewise, wherever they grow, whether in garden or wild-wood, are his familiar friends. He is also on intimate terms with the clouds."

Of an article in the Dial by Thoreau, Hawthorne says: "This article gives a very fair image of his mind and character—so true, intimate, and literal in observation, yet giving the spirit as well as letter of what he sees, even as the lake reflects its wooded banks, showing every leaf, yet giving the wild beauty of the whole scene." "There is a basis of good sense and of moral truth, too, throughout the article, which also is a reflection of his character; for he is not unwise to think and feel, and I find him a healthy and wholesome man to know."

Hawthorne especially admired Thoreau's skill with the paddle, and after he had bought the canoe which Thoreau had himself built, he vainly tried to emulate the Indian-like water craft of his friend. The two made long river excursions together, and perhaps of all the group in Concord these two were most akin. For, as Moncure D. Conway says, Emerson found in Hawthorne's penchant for brooding reverie and the darkling shadows in his pictures of human experience, something half morbid, being himself so obstinate an optimist; and so Emerson never seems to have got far enough in Hawthorne's books to find "what a ruddy heart was masquerading in that somber Salem raiment."

But the note books fully reveal this ruddy heart in the merry touches of kindness for Molly, busy over her irons in the kitchen, his human sympathy for Leo, the great cat, playfellow of his little daughter Una—when man and beast were alike deserted of the feminine portion of the household, his tenderness in inviting to share this temporary bachelorhood a sorry and homeless waif who supplied him with an elegance he never expected, he says, "a man cook," but whose extravagance in eggs was a matter to be confessed in the daily news letter to the absent mistress of the house. Indeed these passages describing to his wife Hawthorne's solitary domestic episodes are well worth reprinting, since they reveal the simple, mirthful and boyish Hawthorne, "happy as a squash," he says, whom few of the world ever learned to know. He writes to his wife, then: "I get along admirably, and am at this moment superintending the corned beef, which has been on the fire, as it appears to me, ever since the beginning of time, and shows no symptom of being done before the crack of doom." Mrs. Hale says it must be until it becomes tender; and so it shall, if I can find wood enough to keep the fire going.

"Meantime I keep my station in the dining room, and read or write as composedly as in my own study. . . . I am afraid I shall be too busy waiting upon my dishes to pay many visits. The washing of dishes does seem to me the most absurd and unsatisfactory business that I ever undertook. If, when once washed they would remain clean for ever and ever, (which they ought in all reason to do, considering how much trouble it is), there would be less occasion to grumble; but no sooner is it done than it requires to be done again. On the whole I have come to the resolution not to use more than one dish at each meal. However, I moralize deeply on this and other matters, and have discovered

that all the trouble and affliction in the world come from the necessity of cleaning away our earthly stains."

It was hard to find food for the cat, so Hawthorne "fried some pots and eels," on purpose for Leo, "who does not like raw fish." Presently a neighbor comes in with a great dish of "specially good flapjacks, piping hot." They served both for supper and breakfast—such superlative flapjacks were doubtless still unexcelled though cold. He writes: "I compared myself to the prophet fed by ravens—though the simile does rather more than justice to myself, and not enough to the generous donors of the flapjacks." Later he discovers, "a hoard of crackers in one of the covered dishes so that the old castle is sufficiently provisioned to stand a long siege." The corned beef, he boasts, is "exquisitely done, and as tender as a young lady's heart, all owing to my skillful cookery; for I consulted Mrs. Hale at every step, and precisely followed her directions. To say the truth I look upon it as such a masterpiece in its way, that it seems irreverent to eat it." We hear that George Curtis comes to dine with the two men, on roast veal and a baked rice pudding "cooked in better style than Mary can equal."

But Hawthorne seems to have more zest for dinners under his own roof than for those to which his friends attempt to lure him. He writes, when he is on a visit in Salem, "I went into George Hilliard's office, and he spoke with immitigable resolution of the necessity of my going to dine with Longfellow before returning to Concord; but I have an almost miraculous power of escaping from necessities of this kind. Destiny itself has often been worsted in the attempt to get me out to dinner." However, a month later, in Concord, he writes, "We had a very pleasant dinner at Longfellow's, and I liked Mrs. Longfellow very much."

Hawthorne tells how he used to wander down to the Concord postoffice and home again, often without speaking to anyone. His amazement at seeing Mr. Hildreth in the Athenaeum registers his own need of seclusion, for there sat the learned man writing his history of the United States, as it were, in the face and eyes of the whole country. "He sits at a table at the entrance of one of the alcoves, with his books and papers before him, as quiet and absorbed as he would be in the loneliest study. It is very curious thus to have a glimpse of a book in process of creation under one's eye."

Significant of these things is another record: "I had a purpose, if circumstances would permit, of passing the whole term of my wife's absence without speaking a word to any human being." But a call from Thoreau caused the vow to be broken inside two or three hours, and next day we find Hawthorne journalizing, sawing and splitting wood, studying German—nearly choking over a big word, he says—or glancing at the sunset, which he could not enjoy sufficiently by himself to induce him to lay aside his book. Then he drowns over Voltaire's "Candide," "occasionally refreshing myself with a tune from Mr. Thoreau's musical box, which he had left in my keeping."

When Hawthorne woos the bucolic muse, his notebook is enriched as follows: "Summer squashes are a very pleasant vegetable to be acquainted with. They grow in the forms of urns and vases—some shallow, others deeper, and all with a beautifully scalloped edge. Almost any squash in our garden might be copied by a sculptor, and would look lovely in marble, or in china; and, if I could afford it, I would have exact imitations of the real vegetable as portions of my dining service." Here is seen the line of demarcation between Hawthorne's observation of nature and Thoreau's. For Thoreau's natural beauty was his own excuse for being. For Hawthorne all things passed through the kindling fires of his imagination and came out perfected into enduring forms of art.

RAIL FARE HEARING TO BEGIN

CHICAGO—The application of 46 western railroad systems for permission to advance passenger rates will go on hearing before Examiner Thurlott of the interstate commerce commission today. The hearing is expected to last two weeks. The application will be opposed by railroad commissions of states involved. The case involves passenger rates west and north of Chicago and east of the Rocky mountains and would affect 120,000 miles of railroad.

HUNDREDS REPEAT ALLEGIANCE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Hundreds of naturalized citizens repeated the oath of allegiance to the republic at Minneapolis' first Americanization day celebration Monday afternoon. The speakers included Senators Nelson of Minnesota and Cummins of Iowa.

PLANNING BOARD TELLS OF WORK DONE IN BOSTON

Annual Report Announces Completion of East Boston Survey and Gives List of Problems Now Engaging Attention

In its first annual report, just issued in pamphlet form, the Boston city planning board tells of its completion of the East Boston survey, that it intends to continue its attention to transportation problems, is now making a specific study of the North End with reference to improved housing facilities, additional playgrounds and open spaces, is to make a study of outlying land with reference to the building of communities of single family houses, is to continue its study of the local market situation, a study of improved recreation facilities and a study of the increased use or disposal of unused realty owned by the city of Boston.

The board expended about \$2800 to Jan. 31, 1915. Of this the secretary received over \$1300 and a special investigator \$500. The other expenses were for papers and books, stationery, printing, postage and telephone.

In recounting what was done during the few months the board operated in its first year and of problems awaiting it, the report says: "Having been in existence less than a year, and with an appropriation hardly more than sufficient to provide for the services of a secretary and to cover ordinary office expenses, any report that can be made at this time must necessarily be one, not of accomplishment, but of feeling the way and of beginnings. The city planning problem in Boston is so large, so complicated and so involved with innumerable outside and allied considerations that it is manifestly a case where, experience extending over several years can alone indicate what may be done."

To facilitate the work of the board, sub-committees were organized, each consisting of five members. The committees and their chairmen were: On comprehensive plan, Ralph A. Cram, chairman; on education and publicity, John J. Walsh, chairman; on social and economic survey, Emily Greene Balch, chairman; on housing, Henry Abrahams, chairman; on streets and transportation, William C. Ewing, chairman.

The report, in its general outline of the first year's work, adds: "One of the first recommendations of the board was that a topographical survey be made which should cover the business section of the city. A large part of the suburban districts has been surveyed under the board of survey act, and street development planned in accordance therewith. Such survey has never been extended to the city proper. In the opinion of the city planning board, the board of survey work should be extended on the rectangular coordinate system already in use, to cover the entire city, as a preliminary to the wise planning of thoroughfares, which planning might be carried into execution from time to time as old buildings are demolished."

Of the housing problem in Boston the report declares: "The board has been by no means unmindful of the specific duty emphasized in the legislative act which brings the planning boards of this and other communities into existence—the proper housing of the people. The question of housing in Boston is one of the most complicated and difficult in the country. Better homes must be provided, and the people enabled to live better without increasing the burden of expense which is already, in some cases, almost more than can be borne."

BRITISH COLUMBIA MASONIC BODY ELECTS

VICTORIA, B. C.—The grand lodge, A. F. and A. M., British Columbia jurisdiction, elected the following officers recently, says the Times. Grand master, W. C. Dittmars, of Vancouver. Deputy grand master, William Astley, Roseland. Senior grand warden, Dr. Douglas Corsan, Fernie. Junior grand warden, John Shaw, Nanaimo. Grand treasurer, H. H. Watson, Vancouver. Grand secretary, Dr. W. A. De Wolf Smith, New Westminster.

The grand lodge appropriated \$2500 towards the Red Cross fund.

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ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued Saturday:

First Lieut. Clarence E. Partridge, ordnance department, will make four visits prior to Oct. 1 to works of E. I. DePont de Nemours Powder Company near Gibbstown, N. J., on business pertaining to inspection of material for ordnance department.

Second Lieut. Leslie MacDill, coast artillery corps detailed in aviation section of signal corps and rated as junior military aviator.

Capt. Guy L. Qualls, M. C., relieved from his present duties will report to Governor of Panama canal for duty.

Capt. Alfred P. Uphur, M. C., will proceed to Canal Zone and report for duty.

Second Lieut. Arthur R. Christie, infantry, detailed in aviation section of signal corps and rated as junior military aviator.

Lieut.-Col. Ernest V. Smith, seventh infantry, transferred to sixth infantry.

Navy Orders

Capt. B. C. Bryan, detached director of navy yards, navy department; to commandant, navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Comdr. L. A. Kaiser, detached navy yard, Boston; to naval war college, Newport.

Comdr. T. P. Magruder, to naval war college, Newport.

Comdr. N. C. Twining, detached command Kentucky; to naval war college.

Comdr. I. C. Wetzel, detached Connecticut; to naval war college, Newport.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert Wallace, detached Florida; to naval war college, Newport.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Sexton; to naval war college.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Cronan, detached navy department; to command Porter.

Lieut. Comdr. S. L. M. Major, detached North Carolina; to naval war college, Newport.

Lieut. H. D. Cooke, detached command Henley; to naval war college, Newport.

Lieut. C. L. Hand, detached Atlantic reserve fleet; to command Henley.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. G. Haas, detached San Francisco; to naval aeronautics station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. W. L. Wright, detached naval academy; to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Civ. Eng. J. V. Rockwell, detached navy yard, New York; to naval aeronautics station, Pensacola, Fla.

Movements of Vessels

Walke, at Tompkinsville.

Warrington, at Rosebank, N. Y.

Lamborn, at Norfolk.

Keatsarge, at Hampton Roads.

Chattanooga, at Long Beach, Cal.

Machias, at Tampico.

Vicksburg, at Bremerton.

Dolphin, at Washington.

Hopkins, at Santa Barbara.

Wheeling, at Lobos island.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

The Value of Boosting

DETROIT FREE PRESS—There are 450 commercial clubs in the state of Missouri, with a membership aggregating 50,000 wideawake business and professional men. These organizations are part of the Federation of Missouri Commercial Clubs, and acting under its direction overlook no opportunity to attract capitalists, manufacturers and desirable settlers to the state. Their activity gives tremendous impetus to the progress of the state, financially and otherwise. The spectacle of 50,000 boosters in constant action for the advancement of their home state and the communities within it is inspiring. It speaks of unity and good understanding among themselves and their fellow Missourians. It advertises to the world a security of knockers, grumblers, grouches and "coldfooted" persons generally. These two items are in themselves powerful attractions to home and location seekers.

Mothers' Pension

WICHITA DAILY EAGLE—An effort will be made by the National Mothers' Pension Congress to have the Mothers' pension system taken over by the public school systems of the various states. In some of the states where mothers' pension laws are in force the mothers are paid through the juvenile court. It is argued that this gives a flavor of criminality, and the leaders of the movement are trying to have the system changed. Only a few years ago the pensioning of mothers for the abolishment of child-poverty was unknown. Today the system is in force in 25 states and during the year more than \$10,000,000 will be paid to mothers to aid in the care of their children. . . . It is reasonable to expect that other states will soon fall in line and that within a comparatively short time the United States will lead in this great movement, as it does in many of the other humanitarian measures of the world.

Sugar Men

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—The department of agriculture at Washington reports that the area this year planted to sugar beets is 144,700 acres larger than was reported last year, showing a gain of very nearly 30 per cent. This contrasts strangely with the lugubrious prophecies that were made last year by the representatives of the sugar industry. Shaking their heads in gloomy pessimism, they asserted that the Democratic tariff bill had put them out of business. . . . The area planted to sugar beets last year was 514,600 acres. The increase reported by the department is 144,700 acres. In 1914 the sugar factories used 5,288,500 tons of beets and made 722,054 tons of sugar. This year their consumption of beets will be greatly increased and their product greatly enlarged. We are unable to reconcile these figures with the statement made by the sugar men. Can it be possible that they are innocently mistaken or were they merely attempting in political guise to "put one over" on the American people?

HOTELS ON THE REAL TOUR

To and Through the Berkshire Hills

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New London, Conn. H. D. Saxon, Mgr.

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One of the most exclusive

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country, country and seashore combined;

exclusive surroundings; excellent table;

tennis, bathing, sailing, hot sea water

baths; single or en suite with private bath;

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Single Rooms \$1.00 and up.

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Most delightful bathing beach

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Surf and still water bathing. Boil Golf

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White service throughout. A. E. DICK.

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NOW OPEN WATCH HILL, N. H.

MOST PERFECT SEASHORE RESORT

Always Cool: No Flies or Mosquitoes

Surf and still water bathing. Boil Golf

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Very Accessible to All Parts of the City

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Charlotte West and Newbury St.

Overlooking Charles River and Entire Fenway

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NEW LONDON, CONN.

Finest Summer Resort Hotel in America

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One of the most attractive hotels on Martha

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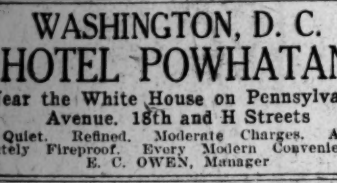
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UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS CROFT-PLAZA HOTEL, BOSTON
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Near the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue, 15th and H Streets

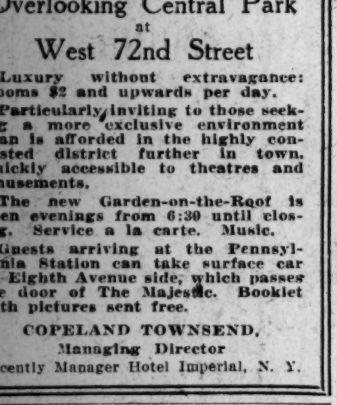
Quiet Refined. Moderate Charges. Absolutely Fireproof. Every Modern Convenience.
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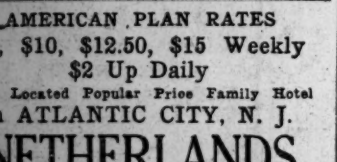
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Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suites specially arranged for public or private functions.
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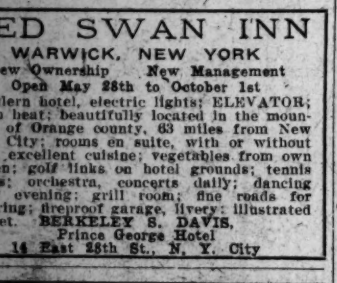
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New York Ave. 50 Yards from Boardwalk in the HEART OF FINEST BATHING SECTION
Overlooking Lagoon and Ocean. Capacity 400; newly renovated. Elevator, private bath, running water, room single or double.
Unusually large porches, exchange parlors and reception rooms, handsomely furnished for use of our guests.
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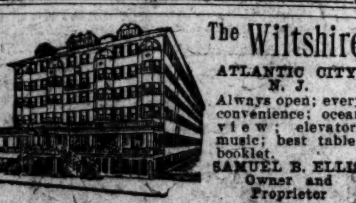
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A sense of welcome. "Service as good as to be almost invisible." "Idyllic atmosphere, crispness in her room." "The flavor of home in every well cooked meal." "Her goings and comings, her private affairs, not to be the object of intrusion." (A residence compatible with social, professional or business dignity. Experienced waiters in constant attendance. (European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 up. Restaurant prices moderate. Luncheon 40c. Dinner 50c. Illustrated booklet free.
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75 Dunlop Street, GLASGOW
HOME-MADE SHORTBREAD is sup-
plied in tins at 1s. 3d., 2s. 4d. and 3s. 4d.,
post free. MISS FRANKIE GIBB, Strath-
view, Kilmacmillan, Renfrewshire.

SHIP BROKERS
ERL ANSTENSEN
SHIPBROKER
25 HOPE ST., GLASGOW
Telegrams: "Anstensen"

TAILORS
H. CUNNINGHAM
Tailor and Clothier
18 Bathwell Street, GLASGOW
Telephone: Central 2644

TYPEWRITERS
All makes of Typewriters for office work
or home use.
Repairs, Typewriting, and Duplicating.
DUNCAN & CO., The Typewriter Store,
185, Hope Street, GLASGOW.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
SUPERIOR BMS. with board as desired.
Particulars and terms. MRS. HEPBURN, 3
Great Kilmarnock, Glasgow, West.

BOOKBINDERS
HENDERSON & BISSET
Law and General Bookbinders
61 Frederick Street. Phone 4475 Central
(To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria)

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Mrs. Bothwell
Shows New
MILLINERY, BLOUSES,
GOLF COATS, VEILS, ETC.
"Pretty and Exclusive"
Every day throughout the season.
To Grafton Street, Dublin.

LADIES' TAILOR
COURT DRESSMAKER
FURRIER
Furs remod. and dyed and cleaned
24, Grafton Street, DUBLIN
HAT AND GOWN SHOP
For the latest fashions controlled by
taste and economy.
Proprietor: Mrs. Arthur Bellingham.

HAIRDRESSERS
J. SOLOMON, Ladies' Tailor (formerly
of Switzer). Moderate prices. Will take
customers' materials. 51C, Dawson St.,
entrance Duke St.

TABLE SUPPLIES
WHITESIDE
SOUTH CITY MARKET, DUBLIN
Dealers in Groceries, Fruit and Provisions.
Special terms for Country Orders.
Telephone: Dublin 1212

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
THE BROWN BREAD SPECIALIST.
South Anne St., Grafton St. Try our
hand made Brown Bread, pure, well
baked.

GLOVES
SQUIER (formerly SUPPLE), Exe-
cutive Glover. Moderate Prices; Lapt. Free.
49, Grafton Street, DUBLIN.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
MRS. COOPER, 115 Lower Baginot St.,
Dublin. Well furnished apartments; good
kitchen and attendance. Board if re-
quired.
WELL furnished rooms, communicating;
electric light; hot bath; good cooking; ac-
commodation quiet private house. 38 Marl-
borough Rd., Donnybrook.

MISCELLANEOUS
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WOOD LARK
Champoo
For Cleansing the
Scalp and Hair
CUBES
Delicately Perfumed
Sent anywhere in the United States or Canada for 25c
Originated and Prepared by
WOODARD CLARKE & CO., Portland, Ore.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
Burrill's
Tooth
Powder

For those who have gold fillings, crown
and bridge work—"Burrill's" cleanses so
thoroughly it does not allow the food to
collect under and around the dental work,
and gives to the mouth a clean, sweet,
refreshed feeling. Endorsed by dentists. 25
cents. Burrill's Tooth Preparation is
marketed in two forms. Burrill's Tooth
Powder in large glass bottles with econ-
omic top, and Burrill's Tooth Paste in
pure tin tubes.
NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO.,
LYNN, MASS.

STRAIGHT FROM FACTORY TO YOU!
The Rogers' Wash-All Clothes Washer
Guaranteed to wash anything
from the finest fabrics to heavy
blankets. So simple a child can
operate it.

Sent anywhere postpaid in the
U. S. for \$1.25. GEORGE F.
RODGERS CO., Waukegan, Ill.,
and
Lynch, Atlantic City, N. J.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Donnybrook
Perfume
and
TOILET PREPARATIONS.
Ask dealer or let us tell you about them.
THE JENNINGS CO., Perfumers
Grand Rapids, Mich.

LATHES
MOSELEY
LATHES
For Tool and Watch Makers
World renowned for its portability,
accuracy and durability.
Send for catalogue.
MOSELEY LATHES CO., ELGIN, ILL.

AGENTS WANTED
LADY AGENTS WANTED
to sell Philadelphia, Madeira and Porto Rican
hand embroidered robes, waists, lingerie,
infants' wear, table linens and novelties.
Unusual opportunity for women of refine-
ment to earn good income. No cash
necessary, but references essential. F.A.H.
EASTERN SHOWS, 220 Broadway, New
York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Position as superintendent
20 years' practical experience in drafting,
estimating and all classes of construction,
will go anywhere, references to
ability and character. W. E. SPINK, 309
Jackson St., San Francisco.

SELLING AGENCY WANTED
AGENCY for machinery in conjunction
with line already handling thoroughly
established business. GEO. M. WHEALEY
CO., Contractors and Mill Equipment,
Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORKS
CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

EUROPEAN
WORTHING
BOARD AND RESIDENCE
TIYOLEA
SEA FRONT
WORTHING
Apply for booklet to Cria Drake

BOLTON
TAILORS
WHEN WE CUT a garment we intend it
to be exactly right; the greatest
thought and skill has to be put into
every detail. We guarantee to put
into all work entrusted to us the
tailoring that means distinction.

SCHOLES & SCHOLES, Tailors
Nelson House, Nelson Square, Bolton
Tel. 1141

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Edith Sutton
High Class Milliner
2, BRADFORDGATE, BOLTON
SPIRELLA AGENCY

BIRMINGHAM
DRAPEES
HALLS Hill Top House, West Bromwich.
General and Furnishing Draper. Special-
ties: Ladies' and

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

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Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; message 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

KANSAS CITY, MO. KANSAS CITY, MO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Bathing Suits Ready

RE-ORDER of the most popular styles of Bathing Suits are here. The first order went in a few days. Most in demand are the \$1.95 Bathing Suits—made like a princess—slip with bloomers attached. Dutch neck and very short sleeves. All sizes in these Suits now—**\$1.95**

Watersprite Bathing Suits—Made of waterproof brilliant time at the one-piece style—waist, skirt and bloomers. At \$1.75 to \$3.50. Women's and children's sizes.

BATHING CAPS in all styles—priced from 25c to \$1. One rubber Cap that is particularly liked has a pinstriped drill—at 75c.

Jones' Sporting Goods Dept.—Main St. Basement—Mail Orders Promptly Filled



THE JONES STORE CO



"The Frock" Fashion's Favorite Summer Attire

She wears it at home, she wears one to shop, she wears one to call—she wears one when she plays! Our frocks interpret the "mood of the use" to such a rare extent that women do well to require their frocks from

Kline

Kansas City St. Louis Cincinnati Detroit

Hadden-Woodin
The Exclusive Shop for Women
218 East Eleventh Street
Opp. Hotel Kupper.

MILLINERY SUITS—COATS DRESSES

A choice assortment always on hand.

July Prices

prevail in all departments. There are hosts of bargains that now make shopping worth while, both from the money-savings and from the excellence of the apparel on sale.

Berkson Bros
The House of Courtesy
1108-1110 Main St.

Cozy Corner
Hair Dressing Shop
Special Shampoo and Hairdress 50 Cents
MANICURING
France-American Toilets and Household Regulators
405 GORDEN & KOPPEL BUILDING
MRS. A. M. JORDAN MRS. J. B. HILL
Phone Home Main 5237

Lemmon Hair Shop
MANICURE, WAVE
Manicuring, Shampooing and Toilets Articles
801 Sharp Bldg., Eleventh and Walnut Sts.

BRINLEY
Corsets made to order. Parcel post orders solicited. All work guaranteed.
305 Altman Bldg. Both Phones.

MILLINERY
GAGE HATS
Correct, Exclusive Models. Most Reasonably Priced.
BARBARA ANNE CARTER
COSTUMES SHOP
207 Westover Bldg., 31st and Troost Ave.

EGNER—Millinery
218 EAST 11TH STREET
We Do Remodeling
Home Phone 6006 Main

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
SPRING HATS—ALL STYLES
\$2 and \$3

WOOLWORTH HAT CO.
827 WALNUT ST.
(Opp. Commerce Building)

FLORISTS
McNelly
N. E. Cor. 10th St. and Grand Ave.
Telegraphic orders solicited. Prices reasonable. Both Telephones Main 3555

INSURANCE
If It Is Insurance
LYLE STEPHENSON, The Insurer
Given Insurance Service That Serves
Telephone Now M. 1188
Remember, 10th St. Ent. R. A. Long Bldg.

ACCOUNTANTS
NORMAN L. TROMANHAUSER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
303 Commerce Building

COME TO JENKINS FOR THAT VICTROLA

Our special musical service is greatly to your advantage. Unsurpassed stock.
We have all the newest styles and latest records. Special outfit from \$19.50 to \$207.50

Small monthly terms.
Call or write
JWJENKINS
SONS MUSIC CO.
1013-15 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

BANKS
"DEPOSITS"
July, 1913, \$294,249.22
May, 1915, \$459,468.55
Citizens Savings Trust Co.
1019 Grand Avenue

FURNITURE
The Hocquard Furniture Co.
"Factory to Fireside"
Terms if desired
1235-30 GRAND AVENUE

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES
WESTERN CHANDELIER CO.
H. Goodfarb
Albert Jacobson
Our new store offers unusual opportunities for high grade fixtures at most reasonable prices.
Northwest Corner 14th and Grand Ave.

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FRANK A. UDEGRAFF
REAL ESTATE—LOANS
ESTATES MANAGED
808 Republic Bldg. Both tel. M 3590

SHOES
BESSE AVERY CO.
Latest Novelties. Greatest Values. Ladies' and Children's Shoes.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

KODAKS
The Highest Grade Material
and best workmen to be had, together with quick service, produce the quality in our KODAK WORK, which is responsible for our enormous business. Send for price list and free sample. 1010 Grand Avenue.
KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

BUTTONS
BUTTONS Made From Your Own Goods
Present this ad and receive 50% discount. Write for price list. BRADLEY
BUTON CO., 512 Altman Bldg.

JEWELERS
FURMAN BROS.
Watchmakers and Jewelers. Repairing a Specialty.
308 E. 10th St.

Benjamin Palm Beach Suits For Men not only cool, but STYLISH!

—\$8.50—
Wool Brothers
KANSAS CITY

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Tiffanytones
"Photos of Quality"
Made only (in Kansas City) by
STUDEBAKER
Modern Photographer
911 Grand Ave. Opp. Gas Office

GROCERS
COME OR PHONE TO
Guernsey & Murray
for your
Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods, Delicatessen and Candies.
Courteous treatment, unexcelled service. Charges accounts solicited.
Hyde Park Store, 1605-8 Grand Ave.
3943-45 Main St. Country Club Store, 51st and Meigs

KEENEY AND KEEVER
Groceries and Meats
4508 TROOST AVENUE
Home Phone No. 414 Bell Phone No. 2202

STORAGE
THE SIGN
Quality Service and Cleanliness our Object
Moving Packing
OF DISTINCTION
Eight St. and Troost Av. Fireproof Storage

LAUNDRIES
Progress Laundry Co.
THE DAY-LIGHT LAUNDRY
On Broadway at Seventeenth
Home Phone M-2050 Bell Phone Grand 2050

SILVER LAUNDRY
"THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY"
FAMILY WORK DRY CLEANING
CLEAN TOWEL DEPARTMENT
1012-1020 CAMPBELL ST.
Home tel. Main 2505 Bell Main 710

CLEANING AND PRESSING
BUREKA
CLEANERS PRESSERS
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3442-44 Brooklyn
Parcel Post Orders Given Prompt Attention

CLEANERS AND DYERS
MAGNET CLEANERS
Cleaners, Dyers and Carpet Cleaners
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Phones: East 509 2529 Prospect
Linwood Parcel Post Work Solicited

COUNTRY CLUB
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
WESTPORT and BROADWAY
"We clean everything—Try us and see."
Phone South 2025

HAT CLEANING
NATIONAL HAT CO.
HAT CLEANING
Old Hats Made New, Cleaned and Blocked
210 E. 8TH STREET
H. Phone M-4749

TOPEKA, KANS.

JEWELERS

Ralph R. Peterson
JEWELER
106 West Eighth Street, Topeka

WE SELL
Columbia
Grafonolas and Records
A Visit Will Delight You
THE ADDIS JEWELRY STORE
817 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

CREAMERIES
MEADOW BUTTER
NO ARGUMENT NEEDED Beatrice Creamery Co.
TOPEKA, KAN.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ZERCHER
Book and Stationery Co.
Office Supplies—Books—Stationery
527 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

STATIONERY
Mail Printing House
GEORGE M. CRAWFORD, Manager
Capper Bldg., Topeka, KANSAS
Phone 3510

FLORISTS
Lord's
FLOWERS
TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Phone 827

SHOES
The Nelson Shoe Co.
ALL THATS CORRECT IN FOOTWEAR
608 Minnesota Avenue
DRY GOODS STORES
Buy for Cash at
Crockett Mer. Co.
609 KANSAS AVE.
Stores at Topeka, Kan., and Junction City, Kan.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
GOSSARD CORSETS
"For the Woman Who Knows"
Howe Corset Shop
817 The Avenue, TOPEKA, KAN.

MUSIC
WOOD-MULLER
MUSIC STUDIO
Violin, Piano, Harmony
Smith Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

REAL ESTATE
THOS. G. SHILLINGLAW
REAL ESTATE AND RENTALS
831 Kansas Ave. (2nd Floor), Topeka, Kan.

WALL PAPERS, PAINTS, ETC.
H. C. LANG
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.
508 KANSAS AVENUE
Telephone 652

TYPEWRITERS
We have them all. Write for prices.
TOPEKA TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
429 Kansas Avenue

LAUNDRIES
White Star Laundry
Also Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 142 215-215 West Fifth.

WICHITA, KANSAS
MUSIC
NEEDLES MUSIC COMPANY
132 N. Main St.
Pianos, players, musical instruments, sewing machines, and all supplies. Terms to suit.

DEPARTMENT STORES
Department Store
George Innes Company
The best for the price, no matter what the price.

CLOTHING
Your Clothes Difficulties
are lessened when you remember
"There's No Place Like Holmes"
211 E. Douglas

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
The Kitchennette
One of the most popular cafes in the State of Kansas.
Orchestra Noon and Evening

MARKETS
BUTLER'S MEAT MARKET
Wholesale and retail. O. P. BUTLER, Prop., 115-117 E. Topeka Ave. Phone 294

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Allen & Bayne
The Store of Quality
542-544 MINNESOTA AVE.

WALL PAPER AND BOOKS
Mauder-Dougherty
Mercantile Co.
Wall Paper
See our stock and get our prices
622-624 MINNESOTA AVENUE
Both phones West 161

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
SHEPHERD & HAMMOND
536 MINNESOTA AVE.
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS
Exclusive Agents for
Kuppenheimer Clothes and other lines of high grade merchandise

The E. G. Fasnemyer Clothing Co.
THE UP-TO-DATE STORE FOR MEN
603 Minnesota Ave., KANSAS CITY, KAN.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
MEET ME AT
Grossman's
Dry Goods, Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Garments
628-640 MINNESOTA AVENUE

LAUNDRIES
Wulfs Steam Laundry
5th and State Sts., Kansas City, Kan.
BOTH PHONES, WEST 83

CLEANERS AND DYERS
MARTINS
CLEANING AND DYE WORKS
LARGEST AND BEST
1012 N. 5th Street. Both Phones
BOTH PHONES, WEST 908
"It's All in the Name"

SHOES
The Nelson Shoe Co.
QUALITY SHOES AND HOSIERY
608 Minnesota Avenue

FURNITURE
"KEEP SMILING"
Grand View Furniture Company
928-90 Central Ave. Both Phones.

DRY GOODS
McKEEN DRY GOODS COMPANY
Phones W-544
Fifth St. and Quindaro Blvd.

GROCERIES
W. A. GRISWOLD & SON
Groceries and Meats
606 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Both Phones 175 West

E. & M. KAMPMERER
groceries and meats, 1900-1902 North Fifth St.; Bell 1076 West; Home 297 West.

BOOKS, DECORATING
HORTON-TIBBS
Books, Stationery, Decorating
604 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kansas
Telephone 153 West

CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY
SUGAR BOWL
We Make Our Own
CANDIES AND BAKERY GOODS
ICE CREAM SODA

BAKERIES
HOME BAKERY
10th and Minnesota ave. Home phone West 740; fresh home made bakery goods; dairy lunch.
KANSAS CITY, KAN., MERCHANTS
May send Monitor advertising to M. B. HILL, 821 Everett Avenue.

JOPLIN, MO.
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
IDEAL HAIR SHOP
AND DOLL SUPPLIES
Only first quality hair goods sold. Specialty Toupees for men. Mail orders solicited and prompt attention given.
MRS. F. M. POPE, 419 Main St., Joplin, Mo.

FURS
COLD STORAGE FOR FURS
Furs stored and insured in Shukert Cold Storage Vaults. Furs remodeled at summer prices.
MRS. B. MADDEN, 419 Main St., Joplin, Mo.

NORFOLK, VA.
ARCHITECTS
HARVEY ABRAMES
Architect and Superintendent of Construction
346 Arcade Building, NORFOLK, VA.
Office Phone 3718 House Phone 2742 P. O. Box No. 574

CHICAGO
APARTMENTS TO LET
FOR RENT—4-room apartments. H. H. WATERMAN, 289 Vineyard ave., cor. Oakland Blvd.; tel. Main 4522.

HOTELS
SHERIDAN PARK Hotel
4631 N. Racine Ave.—Family hotel; perm. home for business people. Wilson Exp. Phone Edge 2721.

CHICAGO
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZIE, 1813 Peoples Gas Building.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

A. DEPPEN & SON
ONE PRICE TO ALL
Furniture, Rugs, Hardware
Stoves, Paints, Oils & Varnishes
1633-35 FREDERICK AVE.
Phone 2351

Stability, Service and Satisfaction
Standard Furniture & Carpet Co.
S. J. CRAIGHILL
222 Frederick Ave. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS
ST. JOSEPH'S QUALITY STORE
Brady
FURNITURE & CARPETS
Furniture, Rugs and Draperies of Quality
509-511 Felix Street Established 1867

DRY GOODS
Martin-Barnes
DRY GOODS CO.
St. Joseph's Store of Quality, Service and Satisfaction.

The Leader
605-611 Felix Street, ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Ready-to-Wear Garments
For Women, Misses and Children
Millinery, Dress Goods, Rugs, etc. at low prices

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES
CAMERAS
The Famous ANSCO Line
Send for catalogue.
Kodak Finishing—the Best
COOK'S CAMERA SHOP
923 Julie St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

KODAKS
Postpaid anywhere in U. S. on receipt of price. Ask for catalogue. Kodak finishing. WM. F. UHLMAN, Photo Supplies, St. Joseph, Mo.

PRINTING
AMERICAN PRINTING COMPANY
PRINTERS CATALOG MAKERS ENGRAVERS
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

PAINTS
Pimbley Paint & Glass Co.
213 SO. SIXTH
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CLEANING AND DYEING
St. Joseph Cleansing and Dyeing Works
BUCHANAN & ERNST, Proprietors
1010 Frederick Ave. Phone Main 1503

FLORISTS
Choice Cut Flowers
Full Line Bedding Plants
W. A. MITCHELL & CO.
FLORISTS
2826 Lafayette St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Phone 1504 and 5285

PIANO TUNING
PROFESSIONAL PIANO TUNING
Main 7806 St. Joseph, Mo.

LINCOLN, NEB.
FINANCIAL
6%
We Pay 6% on Amounts From \$50.00 to \$5,000.00
Interest payable quarterly. Can be withdrawn on 30-days' notice. Under State Banking Board Supervision.
ASSETS APR. 1, 1915, \$3,945,575.00
OCCIDENTAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSN.
118 North Eleventh Street
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

LAUNDRIES
Try the Best Laundry
Cleaners, Pressers and Dyers
2249 O St. Phone B-1570

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.
WIRICK'S
TRUNK AND BAG STORE
1028 "O" Street
Shopping Bags, Pocket Books and Small Leather Goods

PHOTOGRAPHERS
The HAUCK STUDIO
Portrait Photography
1216 O STREET
DRESSMAKING
Mrs. A. E. Brookhauser
Fancy Blouses and Gowns
Phone L-7305 1332 L Street

COAL
CITY FUEL COMPANY
GUARANTEED COAL
102 N. 13th Street, Lincoln, Neb. B. 3291

GEORGE C. PENNINGTON
With
M. T. CUMMINGS COAL CO.
Phone B-9009

RESTAURANTS
EAT AT HENDRY'S
143 SOUTH 15TH

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

DEPARTMENT STORES

First of All—Reliability
Department Store
Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Co.

LAUNDRIES
The Conser
LAUNDRIES
Drying, Steam Cleaning
908-14 Francis Street
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI
WE PAY PARCEL POST ONE WAY

JEWELERS
The HALLMARK Store
Kirkpatrick Jewelry Co.
Diamond Importers
St. Joseph, Mo.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES
American Electric Co.
OPP. POSTOFFICE
LIGHTING FIXTURES

RESTAURANTS
Phone 1310 Official A. A. Cafe
Lee Broom's Restaurant
First Class Service—Popular Prices
420 Francis St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

GROCERIES
Phone Main 1955 1013 Frederick Ave.
CONARD & KAPP
QUALITY GROCERY
Best the Season's Afford in Vegetables and fruit. Auto delivery to all parts of city.

S. S. Allen Gro. Co.
The Leading Retail Grocery of the State of Missouri

MARSHALL & DUNN
Fruits, Vegetables and FANCY GROCERIES

PICTURES AND FRAMES
Deborah's Art and Gift Shop
1021 Frederick Avenue
The Home of Beautiful Gifts—Unusual Things, Pictures and Picture Framing "Work Guaranteed"

TYPEWRITING
Typewritten Form Letters
In any quantity. Phone 2264
THE MULTI-LETTER CO.
Room 303 Schneider Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

HARDWARE
Neudorff Hardware Co.
Dealers in
STOVES, SEED, HARDWARE
114 S. Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale—Ranch
2300 acres, well watered and wooded; 5 miles from shipping point; located in Barber County, Kansas. Address O. W. WATKINS, German-American Bank Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.
ENDEBROCK
LEATHER GOODS SHOP
119 South Eleventh St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Trunks, Bags and Leather Novelties

PLUMBING
E. M. WATTS
PLUMBING—HEATING
Repairing a Specialty. Estimates Furnished
818 Felix Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

LINCOLN, NEB.
FINANCIAL
6%
We Pay 6% on Amounts From \$50.00 to \$5,000.00
Interest payable quarterly. Can be withdrawn on 30-days' notice. Under State Banking Board Supervision.
ASSETS APR. 1, 1915, \$3,945,575.00
OCCIDENTAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSN.
118 North Eleventh Street
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

LAUNDRIES
Try the Best Laundry
Cleaners, Pressers and Dyers
2249 O St. Phone B-1570

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.
WIRICK'S
TRUNK AND BAG STORE
1028 "O" Street
Shopping Bags, Pocket Books and Small Leather Goods

PHOTOGRAPHERS
The HAUCK STUDIO
Portrait Photography
1216 O STREET
DRESSMAKING
Mrs. A. E. Brookhauser
Fancy Blouses and Gowns
Phone L-7305 1332 L Street

COAL
CITY FUEL COMPANY
GUARANTEED COAL
102 N. 13th Street, Lincoln, Neb. B. 3291

GEORGE C. PENNINGTON
With
M. T. CUMMINGS COAL CO.
Phone B-9009

RESTAURANTS
EAT AT HENDRY'S
143 SOUTH 15TH

STORAGE
New Fireproof Warehouse
for Household Furniture
Clean, separate, locked rooms
248-250-252 West 65th St.
Foreign and Inland Removals in Lift Vans
Bowling Green Storage & Van Company
Office, 15 Broadway, NEW YORK

ROOMS TO LET
WEST END AVE. 941 cor. 104th St.
Cool outside room. BAILEY, tel. 495 River.

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-212A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.
CLEANING AND DYEING
For First-Class Cleaning try
"THE PARIS"
223 W. Main, Kalamazoo, Mich. Phone 151

KALAMAZOO, MICH.
Advertiser may send advertisement for the Monitor to MRS. IMA E. CARDE, 210 W. Main Street.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

NEW ENGLAND

ALLSTON, MASS.
FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO.
50-52 Revere Street
Tel. Brighton 1890

BOSTON
ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites for the home may be found at HARRY CHASE & CO., 103-109 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ALFRED R. BROWN, Merchant Tailor
24 Phillips Bldg., 120 Tremont St.
Tel. Fort Hill 1742

ANDERSON, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS
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Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

FINE COTTON GOODS STILL MOVE SLOWLY

Fall River Manufacturers Dispose of More Than in Weeks Past, but Only at Reduction—Buyers Not Ready to Operate

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The manufacturers of fine cotton fabrics in this city have sold only a comparatively small amount of goods in the past week. The manufacturers of print cloths in Fall River, Mass., have disposed of more than in a few weeks past, but only by sacrificing prices to the extent of a sixteenth of a cent a yard. On the whole cotton goods are very slow at first hands.

The weekly estimate of sales by Fall River mills is placed at 140,000 pieces. This is only about one half the present weekly production of the mills of that city. The small movement at the lower price level makes it evident that buyers are not yet ready to operate in a large way at any price around present quotations. The decline was inevitable, however, as Fall River mills have not sold more than a quarter to a half of their production in any week since the Lusitania went down.

Fall River mills are in a position to take orders for a large amount of goods for early delivery, as the bulk of the contracts placed during the heavy buying movement of April have now run out. The manufacturers do not seem disposed to sell far ahead at present levels, however, and bids at these prices for fall deliveries have been turned down. Though the recovery of the Fall River print cloth market has been already much longer delayed than most manufacturers expected, the feeling in mill circles is sufficiently optimistic to keep the mill treasurers from taking commitments more than three to four months at the farthest, at the current low prices.

New Bedford fine goods manufacturers, after having had the best end of the cotton goods market for several weeks, are now also finding the demand very limited. But the mills of the city are so well engaged they could hold out for a few weeks without shading prices substantially.

It is reported that some fine goods mills outside of New Bedford have granted small concessions on staple plain goods, but the amount of business put through is believed to have been very small. With plenty of business running through to October and not a few contracts extending into 1916, New Bedford manufacturers are holding very firm. The fancy goods, looms are especially well sold.

The dye stuff situation is steadily becoming more critical on the fast dye dyes required for the colored yarn striped goods, especially shirtings, made by the mills of this city. No New Bedford manufacturer would take a contract for goods containing colored yarns unless he were previously covered on his dyeing requirements. Some New Bedford manufacturers will not take any colored yarn work at all, as they fear that before they get all the goods out of the looms dyers will run short of German dyes and be forced to substitute less satisfactory coloring stuff, in which case the mills would incur a liability of trouble with their customers.

UNITED FRUIT PROFITS HIGH DURING JUNE

Ends Third Successive Month in Which Profits Have Exceeded \$1,000,000

June was another month of excellent profits for the United Fruit Company, net crossing the \$1,000,000 mark. This is the third successive \$1,000,000 month of net profits which the company has had. Net earnings were less than in May, as might naturally be expected in view of the seasonal fluctuations in the banana trade and the fact that only 28 days of operations are taken up in these figures for June profits.

June net was equal to approximately 8 per cent on the stock. The fiscal year of the Nipe Bay Company ended June 30 and is expected to produce profits after changes of around \$1,700,000. This sum is equal to 38 per cent on the \$4,500,000 stock. The Nipe Bay Company has, however, practically arranged to charge off about \$300,000 for special depreciation items, which will bring the actual balance for earnings down to about \$1,400,000, or say 30 per cent on the stock. It is likely that dividends will be started on this Nipe stock in the nearby future and the rate will probably be 6 per cent or 8 per cent. The price of Nipe Bay shares has advanced to 95, compared with a selling quotation of around 45 for the old preferred before the stock recapitalization was effected. To date about 90 per cent of the company's preferred stockholders have agreed to the exchange of their preferred for the common.

The Nipe Bay Company has so far made about 75 per cent of anticipated 1915 sugar production and the Banes plant of the United Fruit Company appears approximately the same. This means that several hundred thousands of profits from 1915 Nipe operations will lap over into the 1916 fiscal year.

MID-YEAR VISIT OF SHOE BUYERS MAKES BUSY MARKET

Prices Are High and Firm and There Is Little Indication of Lower Figures—General Shoe Business Is Improving and Feeling Is Cheerful

The shoe market is again busy with the mid-year visit of the buyers who numbered about 60 July 1, compared with 41 July 1, 1914. The hotel reservations are reported a little in excess of last summer even though it had the attractive element of a shoe and leather fair, which this year is omitted.

With all the pessimism reported from the South and West since the year began, interviews with merchants from either section fail to find anything conspicuous of that nature. As a matter of fact the visitors are decidedly optimistic.

The buyers will meet a firm market. Particularly is this the case with men's and boys' heavy shoes. Moreover, prices are not on a level with the leather which will come from the high priced hides now in the vaults of the tanners. The trouble is caused by foreign conditions, and although things look dark from that quarter it is contended that high prices will prevail. As it stands now the situation is against the buyer, provided he returns home with the intention of ordering as his trade develops.

Ladies', misses' and children's shoes are a different proposition, for thus far there is no agitation worthy of note among the stocks used in these lines, unless it be cut soles, and the little show of strength which may be noted cannot become very disturbing to future operations unless the trade of the country takes on the nature of a boom, and buyers know more about that than do the manufacturers.

The general status of the shoe business is improving. Men's fine and medium grades have shown a substantial gain in orders, and factories heretofore running four or five days a week are now on full time. Quite a boot trade has sprung up. There is also a man's No. 2 Good-year well blucher and button on the market which is stylish and serviceable.

What the buyers can get in wets for from \$1.85 to \$2.30 is surprising, considering leather conditions. The manufacturers are not a whit behind the times this season as samples are extremely attractive and with prices to fit all reasonable demands.

All side leather shoes cost more than last year, still prices are not prohibitive. Inspection of several lines was accorded the writer, and while some of the specialties might be out of the reach of the masses, those intended for service wear at prices any working man can pay. It is apparent that much has been done to keep these grades down in price without sacrificing utility, and throughout the entire list of samples there was nothing abnormally high in price.

Variety is a pronounced element in the reports coming from manufacturers of ladies' footwear. It is perhaps surprising that this branch of the market should reflect optimism, when the experience of returned goods which these merchants had to take is realized, yet they stated that business was good, and they viewed the fall campaign with confidence.

Manufacturers of misses' and children's shoes state that there is a fair demand for goods, most of which is a fair demand. Fall and winter orders are backward, and those marked for future shipment are small with styles largely confined to staples. The consensus of opinion is that buyers will order as time reveals their needs. These shoes are cheap enough, running from 20 cents to \$2 per pair, so the wants of all are provided for.

The predicted 25 cents for July native steers affected the market in the same way as have all the other advances. Buyers took the advance calmly and seemed to be thankful to some one that it stopped where it did.

Stocks in the hands of the packers are sold up to a very satisfactory point.

JUNE RAILROAD EARNINGS EXPECTED TO BE ENCOURAGING

The May returns of railroad earnings and the indications that June results will likewise prove highly satisfactory confirm the belief that the turn has been called and that definite improvement has set in. This is particularly true of the trunk lines and other eastern roads, it is contended.

The Pennsylvania railroad began to improve in May, increasing its gross earnings by \$1,638,786 over the previous year and making a gain in net of \$630,278. The showing for the entire system, including the lines both east and west of Pittsburgh, was also encouraging.

The Vanderbilt lines gave an even better account of themselves than in April, gross increasing \$1,471,885 and net gaining more than \$2,000,000. For several months the Vanderbilt system has been making a relatively better showing than the Pennsylvania. The real turn in the gross earnings of the New York Central lines came in April, although net has been making gains for every month of the current year. Gross earnings of the Pennsylvania lines fell off slightly in April, although net made a good gain—about \$470,000.

Baltimore and Ohio, one of the first of the eastern lines to report for May, gave some indication of what might be expected of New York Central and Penn-

July offerings are not extremely liberal but in some instances packers have declined to name prices on futures. This line of action is not so much to conserve their holdings, as it is to garner what profits may be possible in the future, for packers are only men of business, and have the same insatiable desire to be big winners as smaller merchants have. The opinion is that the tanners are making the prices strong by buying ahead.

Domestic leather buyers are operating in a limited way. Seldom do contracts compare favorably with former years. High priced hides, with all their attending consequences fail to stir the shoe merchants into activity.

Hemlock sole leather is having a good foreign demand, with middle and light weights in short supply. Union backs appear in the same category, prices varying from 40 to 43 cents, which is certainly not a replacement basis. Dealers in oak sides, backs, and bends state that the trade is fairly steady, but lots over 1000 sides are rarely listed in the sales.

Calf skins are moving much better. Dealers are not so anxious to get bids, although there is no immediate prospect of an advance. Colors are also attracting some attention. In fact, the market shows an improvement all round.

Side upper leather is going abroad in large lots but dealers are rather reticent about it; in fact, there seems to be a much greater degree of secrecy about this part of the business than heretofore. The home trade also is picking up and dealers express satisfaction with the present situation, but as for the future they do not predict.

Glazed kid is coming into general use faster than the tanners dared hope for a year ago. Some of the grades are sold down to a small supply and if there happens to be a normal demand for kid under 14 cents the shoe men will meet no easy time finding enough to meet the call. The improvement in the sales of the finer grades is very marked and kid merchants see indications that the demand for kid has a feature of permanency.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which vary slightly according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$8.25, \$8.75 and \$9.50 bbl, \$1.05 to 1.25 bag; pastry, \$7.75 bbl, \$1 bag.

Butter—Print, 38¢ to 42¢ lb; tub, 35¢ to 40¢ lb.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 34¢ to 36¢ doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29¢ to 31¢ doz; fresh western first, 23¢ to 25¢ doz.

Sugar—Granulated, 7¢ per single lb, 6.40 per lb in 100-lb bags.

Beans—Medium pea, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; California, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; red kidney, 15¢ qt, \$1.15 pk.

Potatoes—New, 5¢ qt, 30¢ pk; Maine 15¢ pk, 75¢ bu, \$1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30¢ pk, \$1.10 bu.

Asparagus—Native, 15¢ bunch; Jersey, 20¢ bunch.

Oranges—California navel, 30¢ to 50¢ doz; Florida, 30¢ to 50¢.

CROP ESTIMATES

CHICAGO—Clement, Curtis & Co. estimate winter wheat at 875,000,000 bushels; spring wheat at 287,000,000 bushels; total, 962,000,000 bushels; oats crop, 1,385,000,000 bushels, and corn, 2,750,000,000 bushels.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 48c, off 1/4c.

LONDON—Bar silver 22 1/2-16d, off 1/4d.

LEATHER BUYERS

NEW YORK—The leather buyers who are expected to visit the city during the month of July are expected to be in the city during the month of July.

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AMERICAN CAN IS NEGOTIATING FOR WAR ORDERS

NEW YORK—Strength in American Can in a listless market is attributed to a large volume of war orders for which the company is negotiating. The total already closed and under negotiation is problematical, but estimates range from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

Can has not figured among the "war stocks" this year and has not participated in the wild scramble which included the equipment and several large industrial stocks. The stock is still below the price reached two years ago on prospects of good domestic business. Therefore it is argued by interests close to the company that the stock is cheap.

War orders taken by American Can include canteens, shrapnel timing spring and other parts and tin cases for the shipment of shrapnel. The canteen order is a large one and means a good profit. It is being filled by the Chicago plant. The cartridge order that the company began negotiating for some time ago is said to call for about \$30,000,000.

Ordinary business of the Can company for the last half year is expected to run considerably above any previous similar period.

Notwithstanding lower price of cans this year, gross business thus far in 1915 is far in excess of last year. Net, it is expected, will show proportionate improvement.

There is still 8 1/2 per cent due in back dividends on Can preferred, and in view of the favorable decision in the Steel suit it is not unlikely that the Can directors will vote to pay off at least part of this in 1915.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, July 6)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. Orr Shoe Co., Lenox.

Atlanta—W. P. Spaulding of Gramin & Spaulding, 100 Essex st., Boston.

Baltimore—E. C. Myers of D. Myers & Co., U. S.

Baltimore—L. C. Adler and O. S. Anderson of Frank & Adler, Brunswick.

Baltimore—A. Schenck of H. Fretzfelder, Catonsville, Md.

Baltimore—G. W. Gannell and G. F. Gannell, U. S.

Chicago—C. L. Lounsbury of Montgomery Ward & Co., Essex.

Chicago—S. Solomon of Siegel Cooper & Co., U. S.

Chicago—W. T. Koch of Koch Bros., U. S.

Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Carpenter & Co., U. S.

Chicago—W. J. Corbett and G. B. Corser of W. J. Corbett & Co., U. S.

Cincinnati—L. L. Lounsbury of Montgomery Ward & Co., U. S.

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COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL REPORT

Turnover in Cotton for 1914 Shows Reduction Compared With 1913—Grant of \$10,000 From Imperial Funds

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MANCHESTER, England—The tenth annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association, an advance copy of which has been handed to The Christian Science Monitor, gives an extensive review of the operations of the association for the financial year ending Dec. 31, 1914, the report being dated June 22, 1915.

The revenue and expenditure accounts and balance sheet for the year covering the report show that the grant of \$10,000 per annum from the imperial funds was continued in 1914.

In respect of the year some \$25,387 was received by way of further subscriptions to shares of the association, so that the total issued capital amounts to \$247,582. Of the unissued capital amounting to \$25,418, \$13,000 has been promised conditionally upon the balance of \$12,418 being subscribed, but owing to the war the question of raising this balance remains in abeyance. The turnover in cotton for 1914 shows a reduction as compared to the previous year. The following table taken from the report shows the turnover for the past six years:

Year	Bales	Value	Year	Bales	Value
1909	20,028	\$228,078	1912	40,004	\$207,123
1910	21,388	\$236,160	1913	47,496	\$261,227
1911	27,073	\$275,583	1914	38,004	\$204,447

During the year the income received by way of commission on sales of cotton and aged and the supply of stores amounted to \$2405, which is just under \$1000 below the previous year's total for this item. Interest received in respect of advances for ginneries and for financing crops amounted to \$4850, which compares with \$3000 for 1913. Receipts from dividends total \$1820, which is considerably lower than the \$3170 received from these stores in 1913. Research and experimental work absorbed \$1038.

The revenue and expenditure account shows a deficiency of \$2748, to which is added a further sum of \$1000 transferred to reserve account against advances to planters, leaving a net deficiency of \$1748, which compares with a surplus of \$3670 in 1913 and a deficiency of \$11,354 in 1912. The deficiency for 1914, according to the report, was due to exceptional difficulties in selling cotton at the end of the year and to the largely increased cost of freight and insurance.

The production of cotton in 1914 shows a further satisfactory increase, and the following table shows the estimated amount of cotton grown in new fields in the British empire during the six years to 1914:

Year	Bales	Value	Year	Bales	Value
1909	28,100	\$101,000	1912	72,500	\$270,000
1910	45,500	\$165,000	1913	92,500	\$335,000
1911	71,000	\$255,000	1914	92,500	\$335,000

During the year covered by the report, the association were represented at the Third International Congress of Tropical Agriculture and also at the First International Cotton, Fibers and other Tropical Agricultural Products Exhibition held in London. Various other conferences and committee meetings also took place between members of the association and banking and cotton interests and chambers of commerce throughout the kingdom. The report includes a "detailed report" of the work of the association in the various colonies of the empire in 1914. With regard to India and Ceylon, the association was advised that its work there should be continued.

IMPORTS OF MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS RISE IN VALUE

WASHINGTON—Imports of meat and dairy products into the United States in the ten months preceding May 1, last, were three times the value of those for a like period two years ago and seven times those of the entire fiscal year 1905. This movement, according to the records of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, first assumed large proportions in the fiscal year 1914, following the transfer of meats to the free list.

Very recent months, however, have reversed the upward trend, since February, March and April show much smaller imports than in those months of last year or when compared with earlier months of the current fiscal year.

In the 10 months ending with April imports of meat and dairy products aggregated \$28,000,000 in value, meats representing to thirds of the total. In 1913-14 the similar months gave a total of \$28,000,000 and in 1912-13, \$12,000,000. Prior to 1910 the total never reached \$10,000,000, having been \$5,200,000 in 1905 and \$2,000,000 in 1895.

United States' imports of meats are mainly supplied by Argentina. Ten months of the current fiscal year brought 112,000,000 pounds of fresh beef and veal from Argentina and from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds each from Canada, Uruguay, Australia and the United Kingdom.

The United States still exports far more meats than it imports, for although there have been record-breaking arrivals in the last two years, exports have

continued on a small scale for a further year.

In the West Indies, the demand for Sea Island cotton fell away at the latter end of the year, so that stocks were disposed of at considerably lower prices than in previous years, but arrangements have been made with the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association whereby a minimum price is guaranteed during the 1915-1916 season. The value of the West Indian exports of cotton for the year ending Sept. 30, 1914, amounted to \$135,321.

In the Gold Coast the quantity of cotton produced is reported as disappointing, and were it not for the government grant operations would have to be discontinued. In Lagos there was a slight falling off in the production, although the results obtained are considered satisfactory. The purchases of cotton in 1914 amounted to 13,547 bales as against 13,010 bales for 1913.

In Southern Nigeria the buying price of seed cotton was increased from 1d. to 1 1/4d. per pound, but the results are still disappointing, and the same remark would appear to apply to Northern Nigeria.

As regards British East Africa, there is a small amount of cotton still being grown, but, as heretofore, the council did not anticipate any large increase from the eastern portion of the colony, although the western district may still do better.

Uganda is more satisfactory and shows progress. The crop harvested in 1914 reached a record total of 42,000 bales of 40 pounds each.

In Nyassaland the yield of native seed cotton for the year 1913-1914 was 1190 tons, as against 744 tons for the previous year and the prospects are apparently satisfactory.

Rhodesia is growing a small amount of cotton, the most satisfactory results being obtained in northern districts, while the quality of cotton from South Africa is also good, but the quantity does not appear to increase.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

EASTERN YACHT CLUB FLEET OFF FOR ISLESBORO

Monday Is Spent at Anchorage Off Portland and the Yachtsmen Are Now Anxious to Do Some Sailing Along the Coast

PORTLAND, Me.—After two days of waiting, a brisk westerly wind sent the fleet of the Eastern Yacht Club flying down the Maine coast today for a 50-mile race and a 70-mile cruising run. Conditions were perfect for sport when the yachts left the harbor shortly after 7 o'clock. Some of the cruising yachts had got away earlier.

The start of the race was at White Rock buoy, at 5 o'clock. The Narisens and Vega were sent off in the lead, followed by the larger yachts, with the Constellation and Enchantress bringing up the rear. The finish was to be at Whitehead light, a distance of 51 1/2 racing miles.

It was planned that the yachts should continue up Muscle ridge channel and the western Penobscot to Gilkey's Harbor, Islesboro.

It is many years since the Eastern Yacht Club fleet has experienced such adverse conditions as have prevailed during the present cruise. Occasionally the yachts have been held up for a day farther along on the cruise, and two years ago there was a disbandment in Burnt Coat harbor, in Swan's island, only a short distance from Bar Harbor. Lack of wind has also caused a calling off of every race scheduled for Frenchman's bay since 1908. But to have nearly 10 days of adverse conditions is a record which even the oldest member on the cruise could not recall.

During the long wait in Peak's island most of the yachtsmen seized the opportunity of inspecting the flagship Constellation and her new equipment and furnishings. The old Burgess 100-footer was found in excellent condition and particularly attractive, both on deck and below. Her rig has been somewhat reduced and a powerful motor has been installed amidships, while all her state-rooms have modern conveniences. Many of those who looked her over recalled her famous exploit of running from Vineyard Haven to Marblehead, a distance of 102 miles, in 9h. 57m. 1s., a record which has yet to be beaten by any sailing craft. The occasion was the run of the New York Yacht Club on Aug. 8, 1892, in 1910 schooners and 10 sloops started.

The famous cup winner America, owned by General B. F. Butler and flying the flag of the Boston Yacht Club, took part in that run, but not being a member of the New York Yacht Club she was not timed. She left nearly an hour ahead of the Constellation and beat her into Marblehead by a few minutes, showing the wonderful reaching powers of the older boat.

Commodore Sears has more than a score of boats under his command at noon Monday evening, and three more were at Boothbay ready to augment the fleet in the western Penobscot today, so that the squadron will be of the usual size when it reaches either North Haven or Swan's island.

There was very little to be accomplished Monday. All plans of reaching Islesboro were given up at breakfast. Fireworks from all over Casco bay in the evening seemed to celebrate better conditions rather than the national holiday.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	P	C
St. Louis	42	27	493	
Kansas City	42	30	583	
Chicago	41	31	569	
Pittsburgh	38	31	561	
Newark	36	35	597	
Brooklyn	30	41	423	
Baltimore	27	41	438	
Buffalo	28	45	384	

RESULTS SATURDAY

Newark 3, Brooklyn 0.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
St. Louis 8, Kansas City 7.	

RESULTS SUNDAY

Kansas City 14, St. Louis 5.	
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 4.	
Baltimore 3, Buffalo 2.	

RESULTS YESTERDAY

St. Louis 4, Kansas City 3.	
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 1.	
Buffalo 2, Brooklyn 1.	
Newark 2, Baltimore 1.	

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Kansas City.	
Newark at Baltimore.	
Buffalo at Brooklyn.	

ROCKAWAY FOUR DEFEATS CAMDEN

NEW YORK.—In the first match of the tournament for the Independence cups, played Monday at the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., the Rockaway polo team defeated the Camden Grasshoppers by 13 goals to 10 1/2.

This series of games for the trophies is for low-goal teams. Five have entered. No individual player is allowed to exceed two points. Rockaway's aggregate handicap was only one goal, the single point belonging to Seward Cary. The other three men were at zero. The Grasshoppers were at four and had to allow their opponents three points.

MANAGER RAMSEY DISMISSED
SPRINGFIELD.—Manager Ramsey of the Springfield club of the Colonial league has been dismissed. Outfielder Young succeeded him. Ramsey was released because he did not get the club up in the first division by July 4.

VANITIE EVENS ITS SERIES WITH THE RESOLUTE

America Cup Class Yachts Hold Second Race as Part of Larchmont Y. C. Regatta

NEW YORK.—Today finds the America Cup class yachts Vanitie and Resolute all even in their series of races for 1915 following the victory which the Vanitie secured Monday in the second of their matches. The Resolute won the first of their races Saturday by 1m. 58.5, actual time, while the Vanitie won Monday by 4m. 11s. actual time and 3m. 5s. corrected time, the latter being approximated.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, former commodore of the New York Yacht Club, was at the wheel of the Vanitie in Monday's race. The race was over a 30-mile course and was a part of the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club on Long Island sound.

C. F. Adams, 2d, sailed the Resolute, Capt. N. G. Herreshoff was on board with R. W. Emmons, 2d, G. A. Cormack and Commodore G. F. Baker, Jr. The Vanitie's afterguard included W. B. Dunham, James Sparke, with Commander F. L. Sawyer, U. S. N., as navigator.

Both yachts exceeded their time limit at the start—the Resolute by 5s. and the Vanitie by 11s. To the first mark it was a run of 13 1/2 miles dead before the wind, with spinnakers to starboard. The yachts were alongside each other when they luffed around it. They made five tacks to reach the Oak Neck buoy, the second turn, the Vanitie leading there by 50 seconds, and from there to the finish, seven miles, they made it in three tacks, the Vanitie gaining on each board. They finished in a strong west breeze as follows:

Vanitie	3:06.35
Resolute	3:10.40

The elapsed time was:

Vanitie	3:06.35
Resolute	3:13.40

The Resolute's estimated allowance from the Vanitie is 1m. 6s.

Eight-six yachts started in the club's race. Of the "fifties," Commodore G. F. Baker's Ventura won from Herman Steinbrugge's Acushla by 1m. 25s.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	P	C
Chicago	35	28	567	
Philadelphia	35	28	566	
Pittsburgh	34	32	515	
St. Louis	37	33	514	
Cincinnati	30	33	476	
Brooklyn	31	35	470	
Baltimore	30	36	435	
New York	27	34	443	

RESULTS SATURDAY

Philadelphia 3, Boston 1.	
Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 5.	
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2.	
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 1.	
New York 4, Brooklyn 3.	
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3.	

RESULTS SUNDAY

Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 5.	
Cincinnati 1, St. Louis 0.	
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.	

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston-Brooklyn, first game postponed.	
Brooklyn 6, Boston 3.	
New York-Philadelphia, first game postponed.	
Philadelphia 2, New York 0.	
Cincinnati 12, Chicago 0.	
Pittsburgh 3, Pittsburgh 1.	
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 0.	

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Brooklyn.	
New York at Philadelphia.	
Wingo, Adams and Archer, umpires.	
Cincinnati at Chicago.	

BROOKLYN DEFEATS THE BRAVES

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1
Batteries:	Pfeiffer and McCarthy; Hughes, Strand and Murphy; Empires, Byron and Eason.
Time:	1h. 45m.

PHILADELPHIA 2, GIANTS 0

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Batteries:	Alexander and Killinger; Perrier and Griggs; Phipps, Rigler and Hart.
Time:	1h. 12m.

CINCINNATI WINS BOTH GAMES

First Game	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Innings:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 10
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 10
Batteries:	Schneider, Poney, Benton and Wingo; Zabel, Adams and Archer; Quigley and Orth.
Time:	2h. 20m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 12
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 18
Batteries:	Hamilton and Agnew; Wolf-game, Benz and Schalk and Daly.
Time:	2h. 38m.

ST. LOUIS WINS FIRST GAME

First Game	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Innings:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7
Batteries:	Doak and Snyder; Mammox and Gibson; Empires, Klein and Emalle.
Time:	1h. 50m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1
Batteries:	Harmon and Schang; Meadows and Snyder.
Time:	1h. 45m.

ARCHERS PLAN NATIONAL MEET

CHICAGO.—The National Archery Association of the United States will hold its thirty-seventh annual tournament in Washington park, this city, Aug. 10, 11, 12 and 13, under the management of the following officers and executive committee:

President, H. L. Walker, Fine Arts building, Chicago; Vice-president, Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.; Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.; P. Gray, Boston; Secretary-treasurer, J. H. Peard, 6116 Stewart avenue, Chicago; Executive committee, H. S. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. S. Case, Chicago; H. W. Bishop, Chicago; F. E. Canfield, Kansas City, Mo.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Little Rock 6, Memphis 5.	
Memphis 5, Little Rock 6.	
Nashville 6, Chattanooga 1.	
Chattanooga 7, Nashville 2.	
Birmingham 3, Mobile 1.	

YACHTS OUT FOR REGATTAS HAVE STRONG BREEZES

A fleet of 55 sailing yachts, the largest racing fleet of the season for Marblehead, took part in the open regatta of the Corinthian Yacht Club Monday afternoon. The yachts were raced in several classes, and all finished except one design 17-footers of the Manchester Yacht Club class.

The larger yachts were sent over a course that gave a run and reach to the first mark, the Southeast Breakers buoy; then a long beat across to the Pig Rocks bell buoy, and a run home. The one-design classes of 15 and 17-footers were sent on a run and reach out to the Gooseberry, then a reach to John's Ledge buoy and a beat home. The first course was for a distance of 12 1/2 miles, and the latter for 6 1/2 miles.

The winners were: Class P, Italia; Class Q, Manatqua; Bar Harbor 31-foot class, Vera III; sonder class, Sprig; class R, Alpha; Marblehead 17-foot class, Sarapump; Manchester Y. C. 17-foot class, Teal; Corinthian Y. C. 15-foot class, Wee Three; Marblehead racing dories, Paradox; Beach Combers dories, Bunny; Alpha dories, Clam; handicap class, Chekaka; Pleon Y. C. class, Lassie.

A strong westerly over Dorchester bay prevailed at the City of Boston Fourth of July regatta, conducted by the South Boston Yacht Club. The regatta was sailed under the supervision of the new Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts, and was open to all sailing boats and power boats of Massachusetts bay. Record-breaking time was made over the course by the 57 yachts which competed.

An eight-mile triangular course took the boats from the starting line to the red spar buoy off the western end of Thompson's island, thence to the South Boston Yacht Club barrel, off Moon beach, and thence home.

The winners were: Class A, Eleanor; class B, Gaddy; class D, Dartwell; class H, Winona; class I, Dorchon; sonder class, Sally II; class S, Wawenock; second, Sally II; P, Wintrop one-design, Vixen; class X, Bessie; open power boats, Pegasus; cabin power boats, Talofa.

The morning race of the Gloucester Yacht Club was sailed in a brisk southeasterly breeze. It was deemed advisable to send the fleet of eight in the 18-foot class twice over the inside course, The Aurora, whose strong point is rough water sailing, took the lead, the Winsome being the only boat to give her a semblance of a contest.

With a strong wind blowing skippers of the Nahant Dory Club battled five miles off shore with the most severe conditions that they have ever encountered. L. Bacon in the Sardinia crossed the line first, but the victory was protested by J. L. Motley, who says his boat was fouled by the Sardinia at the start.

PACIFIC TENNIS TITLE RETAINED

LONG BEACH, Cal.—C. J. Griffin and William Johnston of San Francisco retained the Pacific coast doubles championship Monday, defeating Nathan Brown and Claude Wayne of Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. Griffin and Johnston, as a result of their victory, will compete at Lake Forest, Ill., for the right to challenge M. E. McLaughlin and T. C. Bundy for the national doubles title.

HARVARD CLUB TO ROW

The Harvard Club of Boston is to take up rowing this summer with a possibility of the organization being represented by crews and scullers in some of the future regattas. Arrangements have been made with the Boston Athletic Association for the use of that bathhouse and boats and if there are not enough shells, more are to be secured from the Weld Boat Club.

ST. LOUIS CLUB GETS KOOB

CINCINNATI, O.—The national baseball commission in a decision Monday awarded player Koob to the St. Louis American league club. The Battle Creek club of the Southern Michigan league claimed the player, but the commission ruled that this club had no written agreement and disallowed the claim.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Waco 5, Dallas 0.	
Waco 3, Dallas 0.	
Fort Worth 5, Shreveport 2.	
Fort Worth 3, Shreveport 2.	
Galveston 6, Houston 1.	
Galveston 2, Houston 1.	

SOUTHERN ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Jacksonville 4, Savannah 3.	
Charleston 7, Macon 2.	
Charleston 3, Columbia 3.	
Oakland 4, Portland 3.	
San Antonio 4, Beaumont 2.	
Beaumont 1, San Antonio 0.	

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Oakland 4, Portland 3.	
San Antonio 4, Beaumont 2.	
Beaumont 1, San Antonio 0.	
San Antonio 4, Beaumont 2.	
Beaumont 1, San Antonio 0.	

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Lewiston 6, Portland 3.	
Portland 5, Lewiston 3.	
Manchester 0, Lowell 0.	
Manchester 5, Lowell 3.	
Worcester 3, Fitchburg 3.	

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Cleveland 6, Columbus 3.	
Cleveland 9, Columbus 0.	
Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 3.	
Milwaukee 2, Kansas City 0.	
St. Paul 18, Minneapolis 5.	
St. Paul 10, Minneapolis 3.	
Indianapolis 5, Louisville 2.	

WESTERN LEAGUE

St. Joseph 5, Omaha 0.	
Lincoln 12, Wichita 1.	
Des Moines 3, Sioux City 2.	

ROWING REGATTA ON THE CHARLES GREAT SUCCESS

Winners of Annual Events Are Well Scattered—U. B. C. Oarsmen Win Three Races

That the annual Fourth of July regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association for 1915, held Monday on the Charles river, was one of the best that organization has yet held, is the opinion of those who witnessed and took part in the event. The winners were pretty well scattered among the various organizations which competed.

The Union Boat Club captured three sculling contests; the Faulkner brothers of the Riverside Boat Club took the single and double events and the Farragut of Lynn won the race for junior eights.

Competition was not so evenly divided in the canoe races, as the Waltham Canoe Club won most of these events, taking the tandem, club fours and war canoe contests while G. L. Burroughs of the Crescents of that city, easily won the singles race.

The Farragut junior eight won that event in a most decisive manner. The crew showed splendid form and is a powerful aggregation. They were one of the heaviest crews that has rowed on the Charles river in some time and were coached by Frank Smith. They won by four lengths in 8m. 20s. It is now proposed to send them to the national regatta for the intermediate championship.

Cary Faulkner of the Riverides won the senior singles in a hard-fought race. He was closely pressed by Joseph Buckley of the Farragut Boat Club, who finished second, with A. Mosher of the Crescent Canoe Club third.

Paired with William Faulkner, Cary won the senior doubles rather easily in 10m. 1s.

The closing event was between eight representing the Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association and the Shawmut club. This was won by the schoolboys in 8m. 28s. The school crew made a better finished crew and won by nearly three lengths.

COMPETITION IS KEEN IN THE CITY OF BOSTON MEET

Keen competition marked the city of Boston swimming carnival held on the Charles river basin Monday and one of the largest gatherings ever assembled for one of these events watched the sport.

There were five senior events and three juniors, while there was one race for women and two for girls.

The senior 100-yards was won by Bernard Murphy of Brookline gymnasium, with a handicap of 7s. Leo Handy of the Brookline gymnasium won the 220-yard race from scratch in 1m. 14.4-5s. Joseph Wolyniec of the Brookline Swimming Club won the 880-yard race in 14m. 53s., having a handicap of 1m. 10s. Elliot Church won the diving for form while the Brookline Swimming Club defeated the Brookline gymnasium in their relay race.

Marion Gibson of Dorchester won the 100-yard race for women in 1m. 21.4-5s., with Mildred Wyman of Brookline gymnasium second. Elizabeth McArdle of the L Street Swimming Club won the 100-yard race for girls in 1m. 38s., while Mildred Wyman won the 50-yard race in 35s.

ENQUIRER WINS FIRST HEAT FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

HANNIBAL, Mo.—Buffalo Enquirer took first place in the first heat of the 25-mile race for the American power boat championship and the Webb trophy, the principal event of the first day's racing in the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association's annual regatta, which opened here Monday.

The Buffalo Enquirer, owned by W. J. Connors of Buffalo, N. Y., covered the 25-mile course in 41m. 2-5s., an average of 36.3 miles an hour.

Buffalo Courier, also owned by Connors, came in second and the Dodge IV, owned by Evers and Padgett, of Quincy, Ill., was third.

SEMI-FINAL IN NEW YORK TENNIS

NEW YORK.—A. M. Lovibond reached the semi-final round of the lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the North Side at the University Heights Lawn Tennis Club Monday afternoon. He defeated P. Martin in the fifth round, straight sets, at 6-4, 0-3, Lovibond was not quite up to the top of his game, but his generalship and hard driving were too much for Martin. The latter played hard throughout the match.

J. S. O'Neale, a Columbia University pitcher, played some pretty tennis in the fourth round and disposed of W. H. Wood, who used to play tennis for Columbia, in a hard three set match at 3-6, 6-7, 6-4. O'Neale showed some excellent strokes and gives promise of making a good tennis player. His victory over Wood was the more to his credit in that the match was played immediately after another in which he vanquished H. Marschalk at 6-1, 6-3.

BAY STATE AND RHODE ISLAND IN BOWLING MATCH

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Rhode Island and Massachusetts teams took part in their annual cricket match play on the Needham Club's grounds Monday. Rhode Island won the toss and elected to bat but when 13 runs had been scored play was postponed for nearly two hours.

On resuming, Farmer and Whitehead batted steadily and carried the score up 39 runs between them by good batting. Eaton was the only other man to make a stand and the side were all out for 63.

On Massachusetts going to bat, the first wicket put on 11 runs, but Reece played a skillful game and Tucker hit freely until the score reached 60 before Tucker was out to a freak ball by Farmer. His innings of 33 included five 4s, four 3s and one single, all except the latter being boundary hits. Reece, who went in first, was ninth man out. He made two 4s, four 3s, one 2 and seven singles. The side were all out for 81.

Rhode Island went in for the second inning and in the 45 minutes time to play scored 45 runs for four wickets, the Massachusetts team trying out various bowlers as they had already won the game.

PICKUPS

Only two and a half games now separate the first three clubs in the American league.

Another one-hit game for Pitcher Alexander of the Philadelphia Nationals. This is the third he has had this season.

With double-headers today and tomorrow, the Red Sox will have a good chance to cut down the lead now held by the White Sox.

The Boston champions have now dropped to seventh place in the National league standing and at that they are only seven and a half games behind the leaders.

Pitcher Crowell, late of Brown University, promises to develop into a fine major league pitcher. His work against the Red Sox last Saturday was of a very high order.

Although the Athletics made only four hits to eight for New York in their second game yesterday, they won by a score of 2 to 1. This gave them two victories for the day.

Cincinnati sprang a big surprise yesterday by taking two games from the Chicago leaders. Manager Herzog's men did some heavy hitting and gave their pitchers fine support in the field.

THE HOME FORUM

RIGHTEOUSNESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGHTEOUSNESS, in the ordinary usage, is taken to mean conformity to the standard of law and justice. Divergent material views as to what constitute law and justice have resulted, however, in setting up such varying standards as to seem equivalent at times to having no standard. The irreconcilable separation between "Jesus Christ the righteous" and the religionists of his day who claimed to be models of righteousness, revealed utterly opposite standards of law and justice to which they respectively conformed. Jesus had said that they are blessed who yearn for righteousness as he himself understood and manifested it, yet he scathingly rebuked the false piety of those who were devoted, as was supposed, to the consideration and practice of righteousness. "Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees," he warned his listeners, "ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven." Jesus incurred the hatred and scorn of those who were enjoying the prestige of formalism, and who failed because of their materiality to discern the higher standard of spiritual law and divine justice to which he conformed. "The world acknowledged not his righteousness, seeing it not," writes Mrs. Eddy in *Science and Health* (p. 54), "but earth received the harmony his glorified example introduced."

TRANSFORMATION OF BUENOS AIRES

Describing the sudden transformation of Buenos Aires about 1880, when the old regime gave place to the new, Robert LeVillier says:

"The street of the city, in the morning especially, was not a street at all but a regular market. People did not go out to shop, the shops came to them. Itinerant vendors everywhere were crying their wares. They had fish, fruit, vegetables, brooms and plumes, cloth or biscuits, and they by no means took the trouble to lift the heavy knickerbockers at every door. Some of them carried baskets, others dragged little carts and the most prosperous drove a horse. The houses reechoed with their harsh and friendly voices."

"Small herds of cows, usually in charge of an Irishman, ambled along the streets, herding themselves by their bells. Basques on horseback, just in from the country round about, furnished milk, butter, cheese."

"Carts surmounted with a gigantic wooden cask brought water from the Rio to the people. Most of the houses had a cistern for rain water and a well on which they could draw for cleansing the courts, watering plants, supplying the animals or for their own baths."

"Sometimes the wells and cisterns were dry and then the only resort was to the water carrier. People who had neither well nor cistern went to wash their linen at the borders of the Rio, or got water from a friendly neighbor."

But when these primitive days were suddenly past, "dresses, hats, all the et cetera of the toilette and the house were brought over from Europe, while formerly nobody thought anything about fashion. The families got a more stylish turn-out. The old colonial homes were replaced by small mansions and great palaces: the taste for comfort and luxury developed."

"The first tramways were soon heard rumbling along the streets. They were, to be sure, in no great hurry. The conductors announced their approach by a horn of a gay and cheerful note and took a little time to rest while they awaited the approach of travelers scarcely visible on the horizon. They stopped every instant and everywhere to deposit passengers, make change or gossip with an acquaintance."

"In spite of their likeness to a coach in a comic opera, the tramway was appreciated. In a few years it did away with the use of the horse, the only means of conveyance in use till then."

"Municipal prescriptions soon herded the milk supply in dairies. Markets in different quarters did away with a large number of the itinerant vendors. Running water, admirably installed, exiled the sellers of water and replaced the old half-casks with convenient bathtubs. The night watchmen disappeared, supplanted by regular agents or policemen, located at the corners of the streets." The largest and most brilliant city of South America began to be.

Describing the famous Italian plain in his "Lombard Towns of Italy," Edgar Allan Poe says that he crossed it on a beautiful May morning when it "shone resplendent in its rejuvenescence under the sun's warming golden rays." It was a relief, to "enter upon this luxuriant, glowing countryside, where every tree-lined highway seemed beckoning to rural beauties. Here, at least, was still the Lombardy of old. Here were the endless fields of incomparable richness, for which the nations had fought so long, still tilled with that minute care which has been recently labelled 'intensive agriculture.' Here was the wealth that aggrandized the early Milan, raised the Visconti to their pinnacle of power, and enabled the country so miraculously to recuperate, times without number, from the devastation of war."

dividual consciousness is educated to understand the truth and find man and the universe as they really are, as spiritual, deathless, good, reflecting the rightness of God, divine Principle. The carnal mind cannot achieve righteousness, the spiritual rightness which includes both peace and health, because it conforms to a finite and unreal standard of life and law, and manifests, therefore, the unrighteousness which is the essence of death. The perfect divine standard of law and justice contains no element of self-destruction or evil. Conformity to this spiritual standard, in just the proportion that it is understood, means progressively to gain the Mind of the Christ, the spiritual-mindedness which is eternal life.

True righteousness, which Christian Science shows to be scientifically attainable, is the direct opposite of self-righteousness. It is as impossible for a mortal to possess righteousness of his own as it is for man in the image of God to be anything different from righteous. That is to say, the real, spiritual man, eternally reflects the righteousness of God. He can never be diverted from this perfect reflection of divine nature, for God holds him in perpetual conformity to divine law. To understand this truth and to utilize the power which flows from unity with divine Principle, requires willing and complete renunciation of any sense of material selfhood apart from God. This is exactly what antagonized the Pharisaism of Jesus' day, and what the same materialism resists today. Mortals, "being ignorant of God's righteousness," as Paul explained, "and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God." Self-righteousness, which made no attempt to heal the slightest pain, though it had no power, wherewith to heal had it essayed such a work, was surmounted at Jesus' demonstration of the power of meek and selfless goodness over all material laws and resistance. "I saw in him only a dangerous rival for the aggrandizement which it coveted for itself," Jesus claimed no righteousness of his own. He ascribed all power to God, and understood man's real identity to be the spiritual reflection of perfect Principle, and he overcame, through this understanding, the whole false pretense of any mind in matter. True righteousness proves in just this way that "Heaven" as Mrs. Eddy writes, "is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of the 'mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says." (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, p. 291.)

From "The Wage Slaves"

From forge and farm and mine and bench,

Deck, altar, outpost lone—
Mill, school, battalion, counter, trench,
Rail, senate, sheepfold, throne—
Creation's cry goes up on high

From age to cheated age:
"Send us the men who do the work
For which they draw the wage."

When through the Gates of Stress and Strain

Comes forth the vast Event—
The simple, sheer, sufficing, sane
Result of labor spent—
They that have wrought the end unthought

Be neither saint nor sage,
But men who merely did the work
For which they draw the wage.

Wherefore to these Fates shall bend
(And all old idle things)—
Wherefore on these shall Power attend
Beyond the grasp of kings.

Each in his place, by right, not grace,
Shall rule his heritage—
The men who simply do the work
For which they draw the wage.

Not such as scorn the loitering street,
Or waste, to earn its praise,
Their noontide's unreturning heat
About their morning ways:

But such as dower each mortgaged hour
Alike with clean courage—
Even the men who do the work
For which they draw the wage—

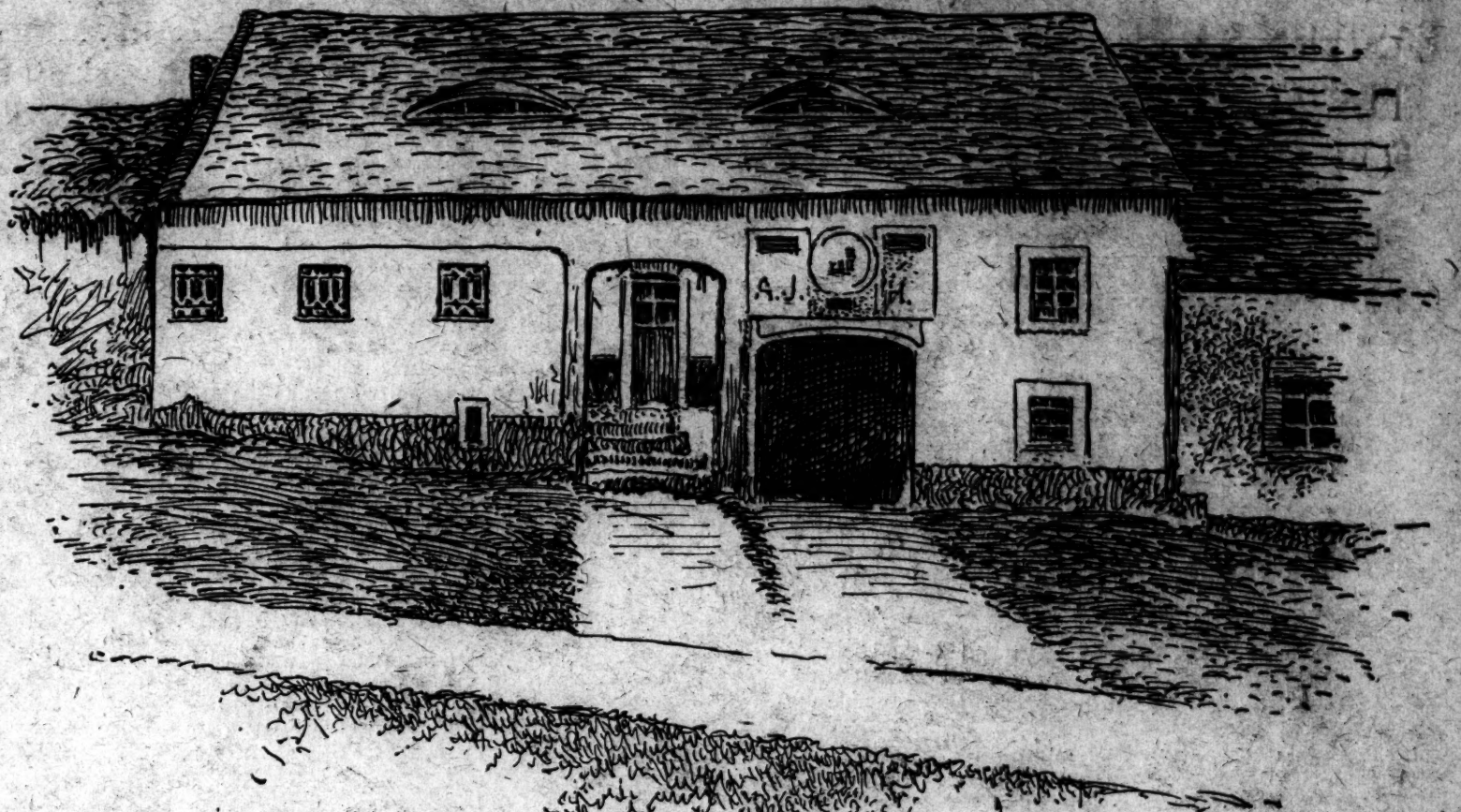
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Motive for Study

The fresh motive which ought to impel us to study is the desire to augment the excellence of our nature, and to render an intelligent being yet more intelligent.—Matthew Arnold.

Lombardy

"Here the distinguishing characteristics were not only the riches of the soil, the countless wheat fields that now billowed away on each side to the horizon, freshly green, and the endless rows of mulberries, putting forth their new crops of leaves for the silkworms, but also the land's remarkable subdivision into small holdings, each with its comfortable dwelling and farm-buildings, and the entire absence of those waste spaces known as noblemen's parks or villa grounds. It was always so in this region. Mrs. Piozzi noticed it in the eighteenth century: 'A nobleman's park is another object, try where people would really be deservingly much blame did they retain in their hands for mere amusement ten or twelve miles' circuit of earth, capable



(Drawn specially for The Christian Science Monitor)

John Huss House at Husinec, Restored by Patriotic Bohemians

With the nineteenth century revival of Bohemian literature, a shifting of appreciation in respect to John Huss took place, by which Huss, the patriot and man of letters, became more widely known, without, however, lessening the fame of Huss the reformer. By the Czechs, whatever their religious beliefs, Huss has always been best known as a patriot. His native village, Husinec, lay

near the Bavarian border, where the differences between Slav and Teuton were sharply emphasized. He entered the University of Prague at a time when the struggle between patriotic feeling and foreign domination was strongly developed there, and the ultimate secession of the German "nation" to establish the University of Leipzig left him the leader of the patriotic movement at

Prague. His countrymen knew that his leadership was for their gain, not his own. Some of the ecclesiastical abuses against which he threw himself had direct reference to the intellectual liberty of the people, and in his insistence that the Bible should be put into their own language they recognized a requirement of freedom. Also, by his revision of the Bohemian Bible, and his own books-writ-

ten in Bohemian, he had raised the common tongue of the people to the rank of a written language. In all things he had been their patriot, a true Czech.

Therefore, when, in 1418, the Council of Constance turned Huss over to the civil arm as a recalcitrant heretic, and word went back to Prague that it would see him no more, a revolt ensued that was well-nigh universal. It included not only his pupils in philosophy and his adherents at Bethlehem chapel, but many others of all ranks who were not religionists at all, and the long strife of the Hussite wars (1419-1436) was mainly a demand for freedom of thought.

The sword of Bohemia failed, but the printing press came in. Through its agency the teaching of Huss was carried afar, and Bohemia's part in the reformation that opened the Bible to the common people forever was gloriously accomplished.

Literature the Timeless Art

"Literature differs from the other arts in the relation in which the producer stands to the consumer," writes Samuel McChord Crothers in his "Free Trade vs. Protection in Literature." "Literature can never be made one of the protected industries."

In the Drama, one might express a preference for Garrick or Booth, but if he goes to the theater he must take what is set before him. The monopoly of the singer is not quite so complete as it once was. But until canned music is improved, most people will prefer to get their fresh, in painting and in sculpture there is more or less competition with the work of other ages. Yet even here there is a measure of natural protection. The old masters may be admired, but they are expensive."

"But with a book the relation to the producer is altogether different. You go into your library and shut the door, and you have the same sense of intellectual freedom that you have when you go into the polling booth and mark your Australian ballot. You are a sovereign citizen. Nobody can know what you are

reading unless you choose to tell. You snap your fingers at the critics. In the 'tumultuous privacy' of print, you enjoy what you find enjoyable, and let the rest go."

"The book which has just come from the press has no advantage over the book that is a century old. In the matter of legibility the old volume may be preferable, and its price is less. Whatever choice you make is in the face of the free competition of all ages. Literature is the timeless art."

"The ultimate consumer of literature is therefore inclined to take a philosophical view of the contentions among literary people, about what seem to them the violent fluctuations of taste. These fashions come and go, but the quiet reader is undisturbed. There are enough good books already printed. . . . Aware of this, he is not alarmed by the cries of the 'calamity howlers' who predict a famine."

"From a purely commercial viewpoint, this competition with writers of all generations is disconcerting. But I do not

see that anything can be done to prevent it. . . . Trades-unionism offers no remedy. What if all the authors should join in a general strike? We tremble to think of the army of strike-breakers that would rush in from all centuries."

A Wyoming Morning

In a series of letters by a "Woman Homesteader" written from Wyoming and printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*, occur some charming bits of landscape, from which we select the following:

"At first none of us talked; we just absorbed the wonderful green-gold beauty of the morning. The sky was clear blue, with a few fleecy clouds drifting lazily past. The mountains on one side were crested; great crags and piles of rock crowned them as far as we could see; timber grew only about half-way up. The trunks of the quaking aspens shone silvery in the early sunlight, and their leaves were shimmering gold. And the stately pines kept whispering and murmuring; it almost seemed as if they were chiding the quaking aspens for being frivolous. On the other side of the road lay the river, bordered by willows and grassy flats. There were many small lakes, and the ducks and geese were noisily enjoying themselves among the rushes and water grasses. Beyond the river rose the forest-covered mountains, hill upon hill."

Tennyson and the Bible

It is safe to say that there is no other book which has had so great an influence upon the literature of the world as the Bible. We hear the echoes of its speech everywhere, and the music of its familiar phrases haunts all the field and grove of our fine literature. At least one cause of its popularity is that there is so much Bible in Tennyson. We cannot help seeing that the poet owes a large debt to the Christian Scriptures, not only for their formative influence on his mind and for the purely literary material in the way of illustrations and allusions which they have given him, but also for the creation of a moral atmosphere, a medium of thought and feeling in which he can speak freely and with an assurance of sympathy to a very wide circle of readers.—Henry Van Dyke.

"Stately and Gracious With Elms"

Stately and gracious with elms and willows are the smooth and grassy meadows. Levelled for human use by the lakes of untold ages. Then covered with forests, that the pioneers uprooted—
Rich now, and full of peace; bringing back the well-loved images of the Bible:
Meadows where first I heard the swift song of the bobolink.
Throbbing and ringing madly, back and forth in the meadow air.
And whence, in full summer, after a long, hot day
The boy that I was came back to the home barn
Royally charioted on the high-piled, sweet-scented hay.
Ah, there's no place like the old place!
—Richard Watson Gilder.

The Saunterer

I have met but one or two persons in the course of my life who understood the art of walking, that is, of taking walks—who had a genius, so to speak, for sauntering; which word is beautifully derived from "idle" people who roamed about the country, in the middle ages, and asked charity, under pretense of going to a *Sainte Terre*, to the Holy Land, till the children exclaimed, "There goes a *Sainte Terre*," a Saunterer.—A Holy-Lander.—Thomas.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915

EDITORIALS

Sir Robert Borden's Mission

THE prime minister of Canada, Sir Robert Laird Borden, now in the final stage of his journey, plans to spend a month or so in England, during which period close contact with members of the British government, and especially with Sir George Perley, the acting high commissioner for Canada, in London, and with others in authority and versed in relations with the overseas dominions of the empire, will, he believes, enable him to obtain and to convey to Ottawa a clearer understanding of the entire situation than could be reached through correspondence. The war has in no small degree lengthened the distance between Canada and Great Britain. Letters require too much time for transmission; cable and wireless communication is not always satisfactory; personal contact, he is convinced, will make possible an interchange of views that will be of benefit to the daughter and the mother country alike.

Details in regard to his mission he naturally reserves for those entitled to learn them, but it is not impossible to surmise, under some general headings, the nature of his report. He can inform the home government, for instance, that Canada is working as a unit for the cause in which the empire is enlisted; that it has sown and expects to reap the greatest crops of all its history; that its financial means, present and prospective, are pledged to Great Britain; that it has sent 75,000 of its sons to the front and will shortly send 75,000 more; that enlistments exceed the present ability of the Dominion government to organize, train and equip the new recruits, and that, at last, the manufacturers of the country are turning out munitions in quantities equal to the demand.

All this will have to do with an emergency. While such a statement will, doubtless, be satisfying as well to those who shall hear it from his lips as it must be to himself, yet it would hardly be regarded as complete on either side if permitted to stand alone. That there is to be an aftermath to the present conflict, for Canada as for all nations and peoples concerned in it, directly and indirectly, is something intelligent observers and students must recognize. When the last shot shall be fired, the last trench surrendered and the settlement that gives the world peace shall have been arranged, Canada, like every other unit involved in the fray, must face the future alone. That may be, and in all probability will be, a time for the exchange of human sympathies, but it is certain to be a period in which every nation must look to its own resources and its own energies and when it must stand upon its own foundation.

Speaking for Canada only, in this connection, all the circumstances seem to give promise that it will come out of the ordeal very much stronger in many important respects than when it entered. The experience has uncovered many resources that were hidden from the eyes of its people a year ago; it has developed self-reliance; it has strengthened national character, it has, as it were, transformed a dominion into a nation. Sir Robert Borden can, with justice, we think, inform those with whom he shall be brought into conference in England that, when this war is over, Canada will have found and established itself in a rightful place on the map of a newer world.

Porfirio Diaz at His Best

THERE is an almost universal popular belief that Gen. Porfirio Diaz became President and practical dictator of Mexico by force on the overthrow of Lerdo, and that, having usurped authority which could be conferred legally only by the constitution, he held his position as President and practical dictator by force until driven from power and from his country by Madero. All this is erroneous. Having succeeded at length in overcoming the influence of the Juarez following and in overthrowing his successor, General Diaz, temporarily, at least, stepped aside, consenting at the same time to the elevation of General Mendez to the executive post. Diaz was elected to the presidency to succeed the latter, and was installed into office on May 5, 1877, retiring from the presidency, in accordance with the constitution, three years later to give place to General Gonzales, who served until 1884. In that year, and in perfectly regular form, General Diaz was again placed at the head of the republic. It was during the ensuing four years that the constitution was amended so as to permit an incumbent of the presidency to succeed himself.

As Diaz did not become President by force, neither is it altogether true that he was forcibly driven from office. He resigned on May 25, 1911, preferring rather to give way before the revolution than to resist it, as he well might have done with the support of a very large and important element of the country behind him. It has been put down to his credit, even by some of his bitterest enemies that in peaceably going into voluntary exile he saved the republic, at least temporarily, from the internal strife that had been his self-appointed task for a third of a century to avert. At no time following his departure, so far as there is any present knowledge, did he, by word or deed, give encouragement to the fomenters of strife who remained behind. From his early manhood, in public meetings, in the army, in Congress and in the presidency, he had worked persistently and consistently to one great end, the pacification, unification and nationalization of the republic. Whether opposing Santa Ana, in league with or in opposition to Juarez, striving against the reactionary movement led by Marquez, in arms against Maximilian, or in days of peace consulting with General Grant, his one dominating thought, so far as it has been expressed in action, was to unify his countrymen and achieve prosperity, happiness, greatness for his country. He found Mexico torn into shreds by factional differences as it is torn today, he brought order out of chaos, he established government that was respected and order that could not be disturbed with impunity. He built railroads, multiplied

industries, put the nation upon a firm financial basis, all but made Mexico a power among the powers of the earth.

His methods were not always praiseworthy, and were not always defended, even by those who placed highest estimates upon the results accomplished. He permitted nothing to stand in the way of his plans. But, at his worst, he was magnificent in his devotion to the common welfare; at his best he crushed the baneful influences of clericalism beneath his heel, he throttled intrigue, he battled relentlessly against superstition. At his best, too, he strove to place the republic on a foundation of justice for all, despite the fact that he was in the later years of his active career served unfaithfully and disloyally by one of the most unscrupulous aristocracies the modern world has known. That it was in his heart to break down the powerful hacienda and give real freedom and citizenship to the peon is well known; that he postponed this great undertaking too long was made evident by the success of the younger rival who promised the reform and later forgot his word and lost his all.

No estimate of Diaz based upon standards unknown to the Mexico of his period can do him justice. Toward the end, it is true, he was weak, but in his prime and in his strength he was unquestionably a most remarkable man and one of the positive characters of history.

Industrial Growth of the South

VIEWED in the light of subsequent events, much of the temerity of the South last autumn, concerning lessened demand for and sale of its cotton crop, seems almost puerile now, so contrary to predictions have events been. But the incident had some effect in inducing variation of crops, it checked excessive planting of cotton, and it left the section sounder in its condition, ready to profit by industrial developments along new and old lines. Conspicuous among these is the rapid extension of the ship-building industry at Sparrows Point, Md., and at Newport News, Va., and the new ventures in this business, which extraordinary conditions in the shipping trade have induced Mobile and Galveston capitalists to enter upon. New England and Pennsylvania yards are not to have a monopoly with regard to this restoration of an industry in which the United States has hardly held its own during recent generations. The South is rich in raw materials that enter into ship building; its gulf ports especially stand to win an ever increasing share of the national commerce, coastwise and foreign; and it has an intelligent racial stock out of which to fashion labor that will be comparatively loyal to its employers as well as becoming efficient craftsmen.

Manufacturing in the South grows because to practically untouched stores of timber and ores and fuel it adds cheap, hydro-electric power obtainable by use of its many streams. Add to this labor that is ready to cooperate and it is not surprising that the annual output of manufactured goods mounts, owing to investment of home and foreign capital in industries that were unknown to the South of a generation ago. Just what outlet the manufactured products of the South will take, and how far they will compete for the home markets of the upper Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast, with the manufacturers of the north Atlantic and middle states, remains to be shown. The nearness of the South to Central and South America and Asia must give it good opportunities for export trade with those parts, concerning which commerce such elaborate plans are now being laid.

National hope in the outcome of the challenge of traditional dependence on agriculture by industrialism has mingled with its desire for sectional success the expectation that, along with increase of riches for the South, there will be no exploitation of labor, white or black, adult or juvenile. Industrialism unattended by meliorating laws and strict state control would be a scourge.

Going Back to Kelp for Potash

KELP, where available, has always been regarded by farmers as a valuable fertilizer of the soil; it is one of the oldest and longest tried, and was abandoned only when the more convenient, cheaper and sometimes more effective fertilizers were introduced. In this line the agriculturists of the world have taken up with first one and then another material until, within a decade or so, dependence has been placed mainly upon potash salts, the output of which is largely controlled by Germany. There has been a steady increase in the use of fertilizers in the United States in recent years. This is shown in increased production and importation. The domestic manufacture of fertilizers in a single year amounts in value to more than \$400,000,000, or about double that reported ten years ago. Among the importations, nitrate of soda ranks first in value, which under normal conditions reaches \$20,000,000 annually. About 15 per cent of the quantity thus represented is used for fertilizer. Imports of sulphate of ammonia are increasing. Kainite, a potash salt, at the outbreak of the war was being imported at the rate of 466,000 tons a year; sulphate of potash at the rate of 43,000 tons, and other fertilizer salts at the rate of 172,000 tons. Approximately 90 per cent of the imported potash is used for fertilizers.

During the controversy over the German potash restriction of two years ago the newspapers had considerable to say about the discovery of potash beds in various parts of the United States, but the agricultural appropriation act of 1913 provided for the publication of reports and maps dealing with the location, extent and general possibilities of the kelp beds of the Pacific coast. It was roughly estimated at the time that if the recovery of the potash from this kelp could be made commercially possible, the United States would be independent of production in any other country for an indefinite number of years.

Kelp is one of the commonest of seaweeds. It is found practically everywhere. It is of extraordinary size in the Pacific beds surveyed by the government. From the report of this survey, recently issued, it appears that there are 300 square miles of "commercially available" kelp beds off the Pacific coast of the United States, capable of producing an annual harvest

of 59,305,500 tons of fresh weed, which will yield 3,206,000 tons of potassium chloride. On the basis of ante-bellum prices this annual crop would be worth \$150,000,000. The current annual need of the United States is put at about 413,000 tons of pure potassium chloride. The amount theoretically available is about eight times that amount. A conclusion drawn by the federal bureau of soils, from an analysis of the report, is that "it would appear to be thoroughly feasible so to organize the harvesting and drying of kelp along the Pacific littoral that our fertilizer industry can be promptly emancipated from dependence upon the potash salts of Germany."

As this is the end toward which the United States government and a great number of private individuals and concerns have been working for the last three years, it would seem that whatever steps may be necessary toward making practical the theory of the surveyors should be taken without delay.

Timber Reservations in Alaska

WHEN it is learned that, upon recommendation of the secretary of the interior and of the chairman of the Alaskan engineering commission, the President, in accordance with the Alaskan railway act, has signed an order that establishes a timber reserve approximately 200 miles in length and from five to ten miles in width, and that in this are embraced strips of timber land five miles in width running along each side of the main branch of the right of way of the Alaskan railway system, one may wonder where tempting inducements for new and first settlers are to be found in that country. At first glance it may seem that reservation in Alaska is being overdone, for while national forests are desirable, yet they do not offer opportunity to energy or enterprise. If all Alaska were to be reserved as to coal, minerals, water power and timber, it might eventually become a splendid sanctuary for birds and animals, but hardly a territory to which an American emigrant would care to take his family.

However, the government, in anticipation of criticism of this nature, hastens to say that it has no intention of imposing restrictions that may tend to retard the development of the territory along the line of the railroad and its branches, and it is particularly stated that "in the withdrawal order the interests of the public have been conserved."

It seems that only the timber on the land, not the land itself, has been reserved. This sounds much better. The land is still subject to location, settlement or entry under the public land laws, and it is provided within the withdrawal order, we are told, that "the secretary of the interior may permit settlers and those engaged in business in the locality to obtain such timber as is not needed in the construction of the railroad." A policy even broader and more rational than this has been adopted. The government does not care to be placed in the position of a buyer of timber in forests that it has just given away, but it is announced that when the railroad is finished and it is determined that no more material from the forests is needed, the entire locality will be eliminated from the reserve, and persons entitled to patents for the lands will receive them together with the timber remaining thereon.

In this matter the government is exhibiting admirable foresight. It is protecting its own interests carefully, and at the same time conserving the interests of the people that must settle and develop the country if the railroad system after construction is to be of any real value.

Past and Future of the Photo Play

AS a matter of history the ingenious mechanical contrivances by which motion pictures are photographed, filmed and reproduced for sale in reel form, date no farther back than the nineties. But the photo dramatist who now works out in the new medium the filmed novel or staged play, according to a learned contributor to the Dial, is following closely in the steps of the men who made possible the Italian Commedia dell'Arte of the renaissance; and this he is doing both in the construction of his story and in his method of telling it. In the sixteenth-century play, as in the twentieth-century scenario, guidance of the actor by the playwright was reduced to a minimum. Only as to central and important facts was direction given; all else was left for improvisation by the player and his use of resources apart from control either by author or by manager. So it is with the player that interprets the photo-playwright's scenario. The rapidity and the unvarying action of the camera's shutter and the costs involved in unsatisfactory work make it supremely important that such action as is wished shall be spontaneous and not formal, versatile and not fixed, and that it shall reflect "a lively and fertile imagination and great facility in expression," to quote from an eighteenth-century analyst of the art of the Italian exponents of the spontaneous comedy. Of course the motion-picture player's main mode of expression is through facial play, but he usually accompanies it—for purposes of production but not of reproduction—with words of his own contriving, here again creating a parallel with his Italian predecessors.

A backward look of this kind has its main interest for the few that are concerned with the origins and renewals of phases of art. For the masses the clamant question of the hour is whether the photo play is to go as it bounds on its way, rivaling the automobile industry in its swift strides toward the front, as an investment of capital bringing unusual returns, and fast forcing reconstruction of schemes for the amusement and education of the people. That its rivalry is to have a spurring and vitalizing influence on the drama of the spoken word is beyond dispute. Temporarily, and possibly permanently, it is a method of providing ways and means of support for players who without it would have found contemporary conditions in the theaters far from satisfactory, economically viewed. On this phase of the situation a contributor to the July Bookman writes with discrimination.

As photo-playwrights, managers and players that pro-

duce this almost universally patronized form of art better understand what they can and what they should do with their unprecedented power to touch the masses, they will probably standardize their output higher and higher, both as to technique and as to motive. They already have won triumphs that make further condescension on the part of the critics absurd.

Notes and Comments

THE United States internal revenue receipts of the fiscal year just closed register conclusively the fact of diminishing business for distilleries and breweries. Realizing that it will be politic to meet adverse argument based on this decline of national income with some constructive recommendations as to substitute sources of revenue, the Anti-Saloon League leaders are consulting together now so as to be prepared when the issue next comes before the national Legislature. One fact is indisputable: that the moral and economic gains from suppression of the traffic are always such, wherever and whenever tried, that officials responsible for revenue production have come to take it as axiomatic that temperance pays as a device for increasing taxable wealth, real and personal. What is lost in stamp taxes on liquors is more than made up by rising valuations of property and swift accumulation of capital in banks, capital free to be loaned for construction of homes and shops, and for investment in trade.

THE process of placing Harvard's vast collection of books on the shelves of the stacks of the new library is one that will take a summer's toil by the library staff and extra aids to complete. With what perfect propriety did the library authorities see to it that the first book to be so placed was the sole surviving book of the collection of 250 volumes which John Harvard gave to the colonial college. For, come what may in the form of ampler endowment, palatial structures, vaster collections of books and works of art, and great personalities as teachers and presidents of the venerable institution, it is to the graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, England, who pioneered his way across the Atlantic to seventeenth-century Massachusetts, that the academic world of the United States will always pay high homage. And can Harvard do less?

THE constitution of the state of New York contains a provision under which its chief city may never be represented by more than a majority in the Legislature. In the constitutional convention at Albany the other day the Democrats attempted to have this restriction removed in the framing of the new organic law, but without success. The ballot stood ninety-nine to thirty-six, only one Republican voting with the minority. An interesting feature of the twelve-hour debate preceding the decision was the frequent repetition of the threat on the Democratic side that unless full justice were done the city it would withdraw from the present state organization and become an independent commonwealth. It is hardly necessary to say that such talk was sheer nonsense.

"SAVE while you spend" is the slogan of one of Cleveland's latest civic movements. The plan proposed for the carrying out of this apparently self-contradictory proposition may be summarized in this manner: Leading merchants of the city to the number of 1500 have agreed to give a 2 per cent discount on all cash purchases paid for within thirty days, the discount to be refunded to the purchaser in the shape of aluminum savings checks which are to be deposited in a bank. The checks are expected to pave the way to a banking account and to a comfortable income eventually. This may be called an old idea in a new garb, but it is none the less deserving on this account.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR BROWN of Saskatchewan has greatly pleased his fellow citizens by presenting to the province, for hanging in the rotunda of the Parliament buildings, a portrait, one of the last and greatest works of Sir Hubert von Herkomer. In this connection the hope is expressed by the Regina Leader that this gift may be the beginning of a great art collection. There is something at once promising and happy in the thought of making public buildings repositories of art. In America the walls of such structures are too often bare. Cities that have an abundance of suitable wall space for pictures, and floor space for sculptures, in public buildings need not, as they often do, postpone the gathering of works of art until they are provided with special art galleries or museums or institutes.

THE cause of arbitration in industrial disputes has been reinforced by the decision to refer the controversy between the New York city cloak and suit manufacturers and their 50,000 operatives to a tribunal of disinterested persons for settlement. Citizens who knew what the resort to war would mean, and who knew of the specially honorable relations which until recently governed the disputants, used conciliatory methods to induce arbitration; and as peacemakers they will without doubt get the promised reward of duty well done. This industry is one of the largest in the metropolis, and of late has been a model for the country in formal definition of rights of employers and of employees. For it to have reverted to the strike and lockout would have been retreating to a lower stage of civilization.

ONE of the ablest students of finance the United States has says that "thinking in hundreds of millions" first became habitual in the United States in 1901. He adds, "We are beginning to learn now to think in thousands of millions." What he has in view more especially is the mounting indebtedness of some of the nations now at war; but he might have included the export business of his own country had he known what the treasury figures for the fiscal year-closing June 30 would show. Mr. Noyes' analysis of the outlook, be it said, is that experience hitherto has always shown that, let national liabilities mount as they may in time of strife, predictions of economic ruin never come true. The previously hidden but procurable capital comes forth when a supreme sense of duty calls for it.